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Austria	4,100 Drs.	Ireland	1,180 Drs.	Norway	7,000 Nkr.
Bulgaria	215.	Italy	1,920 Lira.	Oslo	3,700 Nkr.
Burkina Faso	0.650 Dm.	Jordan	450 Pts.	Portugal	90 Esc.
Burundi	43 B.F.	Kenya	510 Ksh.	Croatia	1,500 Din.
Canada	— C. 120.	Kuwait	500 Frs.	Rep. of Turkey	4,200 L.
Chad	— C. 120.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Singapore	110 Pesos
Chile	— C. 120.	Lebanon	1,500 L.	Spain	110 Pesos
China	— C. 120.	Lesotho	1,500 L.	Tunisia	7,000 S.D.
Colombia	— C. 120.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Venezuela	2,200 S.P.
Egypt	— 100 P.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Yemen	1,500 Drs.
Eritrea	— 100 P.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zambia	1,500 Drs.
Eswatini	— 100 P.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Finland	— 7,000 P.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
France	— 600 F.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Greece	— 2,500 Drs.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Guinea	— 100 Drs.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Guinea-Bissau	— 80 Drs.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Iraq	— 115 Drs.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Shultz Reaffirms Israel Ties

He Begins Talks On a Palestinian Peace Table Role

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

YERUSALEM.—The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, laid a red and white floral wreath Friday at Israel's memorial to the six million Jews who were killed in World War II and declared that "Israel is the true witness to the Holocaust and the truest symbol of the victory of good over evil."

"That is why Israel must endure, and that is why the American people are forever committed to Israel's security," he said, standing before a new sculpture at the Yad Vashem memorial, dedicated to Jews who died in such places as the Warsaw ghetto or in Allied armies fighting the Nazis.

Later, Mr. Shultz opened talks with Israeli leaders on finding ways to assist Palestinians in a Jordanian delegation that could eventually negotiate peace with Israel. He pledged to the Israelis that the American efforts in this regard were directed toward only one goal: direct talks with the Israelis.

He immediately found, however, that the Israelis, with their national unity government, seem as split on which Palestinians would be acceptable to Israel. He said that, personally, he would permit any Palestinian living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip to take part, regardless of his affiliation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, was welcomed Friday by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel.

party, said Israel would reject any Palestinian who is a member either of the PLO or the larger, more broadly based Palestine National Council because Israel regards both bodies as dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

Mr. Shultz, who is to go to Egypt and Jordan on Sunday, was in Jerusalem primarily to make a personal visit to Yad Vashem. He placed a wreath against the new monument that depicts a sword pointing skyward, surrounded by six granite blocks that form the star of David.

After delivering his speech, he went with Mr. Shamir, Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, who is to take part, regardless of his affiliation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Prices Up 0.3% at Wholesale

April Rise Is Laid To Fuel Costs; Food Index Slips

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON.—Big rises in gasoline and heating oil prices pushed up producer prices for finished goods by 0.3 percent in April, the largest increase since November, the U.S. Labor Department reported Friday.

But consumer food prices fell 1 percent, the fourth consecutive month they have declined.

Prices of finished goods now have risen 1.7 percent for the first four months of the year, but they are only 0.7 percent higher than in April 1984, because prices declined in several months.

The April increase of 0.3 percent, which would translate to an annual rate of 3.8 percent, represents the first time in 12 months when the producer price index has gained in two successive months. The rise in March was 0.2 percent, the Labor Department said.

Forecasters expect inflation will pick up at least modestly during the year, with finished goods prices climbing at a 2-percent to 3-percent rate before year's end.

But analysts do not expect petroleum prices to continue to rise for long, and they generally back predictions that the prices charged by producers for finished goods will increase by only about 1 percent for the entire year.

Gasoline prices jumped 9.5 percent and fuel oil prices 10.5 percent in April, but the prices of both remained about 5 percent lower than in April 1984.

The higher prices for petroleum products result from tight supplies caused by cutbacks in refinery operation.

Spot market prices for gasoline peaked in the first half of April and have since fallen slightly. Heating oil prices peaked a few weeks earlier and have come down nearly 10 cents a gallon since then, according to the Energy Information Administration.

Most industry analysts say they do not expect a continued rise in prices, because the level of supplies still is high worldwide.

The decline in consumer food prices in April left that portion of the producer price index 0.7 percent lower than it was a year ago.

Finished goods prices other than for food and energy fell 0.1 percent in April after rising 0.5 percent in March.

Whatever the fate of the total package, agency officials are confident that they will be able to move quickly on the five or six projects at the top of the agenda.

These include devising advanced methods for measuring crew workload, developing criteria from such measurements for authorizing use of advanced cockpit devices, determining if displayed data are adequate to permit the safe changeover from automated to manual flight and drawing up guidelines for authorizing use of cockpit devices activated by a pilot's voice when he is too busy to press a button or dial a knob.

Longer-range projects include identifying the data needed by pilots to safely operate in the air traffic system, now undergoing major modernization; redesigning overly complicated and hard-to-read charts that are used for prescribed landing approaches; perfecting procedures for minimizing mistakes in punching data into computers, and gauging the extent to which automated systems may degrade a pilot's ability to fly manually.



President Ronald Reagan considered an answer at a press conference on Friday outside Queluz Palace in Lisbon.

U.S. Might Abandon SALT-2, Reagan Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON.—President Ronald Reagan, ending his 10-day European trip, said Friday that there was strong evidence that U.S. compliance with the SALT-2 nuclear arms control agreement was "rather con-

cerned" and officials were deeply divided on the subject of land-based mobile missiles. Page 3.

sidered" and declared "there is no need for us to continue" abiding by its terms if Moscow violates it.

His statement was the strongest suggestion yet that the United States might let the unratified treaty lapse at the end of the year rather than dismantle some nuclear forces to conform to the pact's limits.

Most industry analysts say they do not expect a continued rise in prices, because the level of supplies still is high worldwide.

The decline in consumer food prices in April left that portion of the producer price index 0.7 percent lower than it was a year ago.

Finished goods prices other than for food and energy fell 0.1 percent in April after rising 0.5 percent in March.

"So the ball is in his court, first to decide whether he's coming" to the

United States "and then second, as to time and place for such a meeting if he is willing," Mr. Reagan said.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the president wanted Gorbachev to come to Washington.

Although Mr. Reagan campaigned in 1980 against the SALT-2 treaty, he announced after taking office that the United States would abide by the pact if the Soviet Union would do the same.

The treaty, which is due to expire Dec. 31, was signed in 1979 by Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and President Jimmy Carter. It was not ratified by the Senate but both nations pledged to observe it.

To respect the treaty's limits, for example, the United States would have to retire a Poseidon submarine, which carries 16 missiles, each capable of carrying up to 14 nuclear warheads, when the new Trident submarine goes to sea in late September, armed with 24 multiple-warhead missiles.

The suggestion that the United States should abandon the SALT-2 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Algeria	4,100 Drs.	Iceland	1,180 Drs.	Norway	7,000 Nkr.
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Burundi	— C. 120.	Kuwait	500 Frs.	Rep. of Turkey	4,200 L.
Canada	— C. 120.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Singapore	110 Pesos
Chad	— C. 120.	Lebanon	1,500 L.	Spain	110 Pesos
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China	— C. 120.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Venezuela	2,200 S.P.
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Egypt	— 100 P.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Eritrea	— 100 P.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Eswatini	— 100 P.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Finland	— 7,000 P.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
France	— 600 F.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Greece	— 2,500 Drs.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Guinea	— 100 Drs.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Guinea-Bissau	— 80 Drs.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.
Iraq	— 115 Drs.	Liberia	1,500 L.	Zimbabwe	1,500 Drs.

Senate Approves Budget Limiting Military Outlays

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON.—The Senate voted Friday for a 1986 budget that would limit the increase in military spending to the inflation rate and would eliminate the Social Security cost-of-living increase for one year.

The victory for the measure, assembled by the Senate's Republican leadership and supported by President Ronald Reagan, required the vote of Vice President George Bush to break a 49-49 tie.

And the Republicans were that close only because they brought Senator Pete Wilson of California from a hospital to the Senate chamber to vote yes, a day and a half after his appendix was removed. Mr. Wilson received a standing ovation when he entered the chamber in a wheelchair, dressed in a bathrobe and pajamas.

Right after the vote, Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, began working to keep the package from unraveling, because under Senate rules it was still subject to amendment. It was possible, for example, that the Democrats would offer an amendment to remove the freeze on cost-of-living increases in the Social Security program of retirement benefits and disability payments.

The vote, which came at 1:45 A.M., ended months of work by Republicans in the Senate, led by Mr. Dole, who started work on a budget package in January. The debate in the Senate has lasted two weeks.

But the Senate vote is just one step, although an important one, in the long budget process. The House Budget Committee is expected to begin writing its own budget proposal soon, and it is expected to allow even less for the military budget, oppose any limit on Social Security costs of living adjustments and not terminate as many domestic programs.

The two branches would then try to work out differences in a conference committee.

"I think it's going to be extremely hard for the president to regain the upper hand on the military budget," said Eddie Mahe, a Republican consultant and strategist. "I can only guess that they'll come back next time and point out the terrible price in defense readiness from this cut."

The original budget that Mr. Reagan sent to Capitol Hill in February presented the Republican-controlled Senate with some difficult political choices. It was a matter of priorities: Mr. Reagan's was military spending; the senators' was protecting programs with large political constituencies in their states.

The Republican legislators proved more resistant to White House pressures than some had expected, but whether the latest budget will strengthen them politically remains to be seen.

The political stakes of the budget battle are underscored by the finding of leading Republican poll-takers that the federal deficit, as a measure of people's concern about the economy, is emerging as a major issue and perhaps the key to the 1986 Senate elections.

"The thing that has surprised me is the extent to which in a relatively short time the deficit has become a major issue," said Richard Wirthlin, who does polling for the White House. "Eight or nine months ago I described the deficit as a closer issue. It never was there. About 1 percent or less would mean the deficit as the most important problem we face."

Now, he said, "it is the most frequently mentioned problem of a wide range of issues."

"The burden for action is clearly on the shoulders of the Congress," he said. "When we ask people who is responsible for the deficit, 50 percent say the Congress, 24 percent say the president. That has been very consistent."

Social Democrat Premier Aims for Major Victory In German State Election

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Johannes Rau, the Social Democrat running for re-election as state premier of North Rhine-Westphalia on Sunday, has set his sights on winning an absolute majority in the state assembly.

This would enable him to govern West Germany's most populous and most industrialized state for another five years without entering into any alliances or agreements.

Mr. Rau, according to most of the opinion polls, will come very close, with a few thousand votes making the difference.

The vote in North Rhine-Westphalia is regarded as the most important state election since Chancellor Helmut Kohl won a landslide victory in the last national elections just over two years ago. The next national election will be in 1987, and Mr. Rau is seen as a potential opponent to Mr. Kohl.

About 1.5 million voters, roughly one-third of the country's electorate, will be able to vote Sunday.

Mr. Rau, 54, the son of a Protestant preacher and one of the most accomplished politicians in the country, has been running a folksy, highly personal campaign stressing local issues and skirting some of the weightier ideological questions on which his party and Mr. Kohl's governing coalition differ at the national level. His aim, his aides say, is to win over Christian Democratic votes.

His Christian Democratic opponent, Bernhard Worms, by contrast, was a virtual unknown until Chancellor Kohl made him his party's leader in North Rhine-Westphalia in a surprise move a year ago. He has been campaigning in Mr. Kohl's shadow.

The election will also be watched

for its impact on the political and personal contest that is going on within the leadership of the Social Democratic Party.

Although Mr. Rau disclaims all political ambitions beyond his own state, he is being pushed by party centrists as the man who should lead the Social Democrats in the next general election.

Another leading candidate for this role is Oskar Lafontaine, the young new state premier of the Saar. Mr. Lafontaine won an absolute majority in the Saar state assembly two months ago in another highly personal but much more ideological campaign.

Both Mr. Rau and Mr. Lafontaine are disciples of Willy Brandt, the party president. But Mr. Lafontaine would lead the party sharply left on major international and domestic issues while Mr. Rau took it toward the center.

Some commentators in the West German press have been saying that Mr. Rau has set himself an almost impossible goal in announcing that he wants an absolute majority in the state assembly.

He has had an absolute majority in the outgoing assembly, but in vastly different circumstances.

In the last state election, in 1980, neither the centrist Free Democrats nor the leftist Greens obtained the 5 percent of the vote required for representation in the assembly. Mr. Rau only had to beat the Christian Democrats to get the majority, and this he did by a 6-percent margin.

This time the Free Democrats are believed to have a good chance to get over the 5-percent hurdle, and they are now in a coalition with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

In 1980 they were still allied with the Social Democrats.

The Greens, though in decline for the past few months, are also likely to do better than in 1980.

Bonn Describes Plot To Bomb U.S. Radio

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government, in an unusual description of purported criminal activity by Soviet-bloc diplomats, has reported details of a planned bomb attack on the Munich headquarters of Radio Free Europe.

The planned attack, described Thursday in the Interior Ministry's annual report on extremist activities, was never carried out. But it led Bonn to demand the recall of five Romanian diplomats in November.

In February 1981, the station's headquarters, on the edge of a park near Munich's center, was torn apart by a bomb blast. There have been no arrests or convictions in the case, but the amount and type of explosive used have led some police officials to believe that a Soviet-bloc government was responsible.

The 308-page report by the Interior Ministry describes three cases of purported criminal activity involving Romanian diplomats, who it said were foiled because of information supplied by a Romanian defector in 1984.

At a news conference, Friederich Zimmermann, the interior minister, said the report contained specific cases for the first time to make it "more vivid."

The report said three Romanians were involved in plans to attack the headquarters building of Radio Free Europe, the U.S.-financed station that broadcasts to East European countries, including Romania. It identified them as Constantin Ciobanu, the embassy counselor, who it said was chief of Romanian intelligence here; Ion Mihoc, a second secretary, and Ion Constantinescu, a third secretary.

The plan, it said, was designed by the external intelligence service in Bucharest.

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Roof Over Pool In Switzerland Falls, Killing 12

Reuters

USTER, Switzerland. — Twelve persons, including six children, died Thursday night when the concrete ceiling of an indoor pool collapsed on about 40 swimmers, officials of this Zurich suburb said Friday.

The ceiling fell in virtually

one piece and covered the pool like an air tight lid. Only at the diving board was there an escape route for those who struggled to safety. Most of the victims drowned but some were crushed by the concrete slab weighing about 160 tons, Mayor Walter Flach said.

Among the survivors was Fraenzi Nydegger, the Swiss women's 200-meter breaststroke champion, who was taken to a hospital in shock.

Some 350 rescuers worked through the night, breaking through the concrete with drills and pumping out water. Mr. Flach said no survivors were found beneath the fallen ceiling.

Ernst Waedenswil, the engineer who led the construction of the pool in 1971, said that the ceiling supports, made of an alloy of chrome, nickel and steel, had rusted. "I cannot explain that," he said. "It should not happen." He said that many other Swiss swimming pools were constructed the same way.



Divers search for victims through a hole in the concrete roof that fell on a pool in Uster, Switzerland, killing 12.

Food Prices Go Up Sharply in Beijing Government Continues Push Toward Market Economy

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The steepest increases in food prices since the 1949 Communist revolution took effect Friday for the 9.5 million residents in Beijing.

Taking a major political risk, the Chinese government raised prices in the capital by up to 70 percent for pork, 130 percent for beef, 18 percent for eggs and 340 percent for yellow croaker, a popular fish.

At the same time, city residents were promised a monthly per capita grant of 7.50 yuan, the equivalent of \$2.62, to help meet the high-

encountering steep increases in food costs.

How fraught with difficulties the process will be can be gauged from the care that party leaders have taken to prepare the public. For months before the current round of increases, officials were putting consumers on notice that strains were

only by allowing prices to rise and fall in response to market conditions can the country free itself from the burdens of scarcity and over-supply, shoddy quality and the other problems that beset the typical Communist economy.

No other nation that is formally wedded to the doctrines of Marx, not even Hungary, the most economically adventurous member of the Soviet bloc, has tried anything as far-reaching.

Usually, the warnings were accompanied by pledges that the government would do everything it could to ease the transition, but there have been periodic bouts of "panic buying" as shoppers sought to protect themselves.

When Chiang Kai-shek was in power before 1949, few things eroded confidence as fast as the spiraling inflation that gave rise to banknotes denominated in millions of yuan. Now, the Communists who supplanted the Chiang government and virtually abolished inflation are deliberately pushing up prices on a wide range of consumer goods, food in particular.

The increase involved calculated political and economic risks. From the outset of the program in 1979, officials putting into effect the policies of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, have been determined to replace what they refer to as the irrational pricing system established under Mao.

By the end of the week, places like the Chongwenmen Market in central Beijing had little left but fatty scraps of pork and low-grade samples of dried fish. A rush on canned foods left shelves similarly bare.

The move is part of a drive by the government to introduce market mechanisms into the economy. After years of prices that remained flat or rose hardly at all, millions of people in urban China are

now faced with price increases.

As both ends of the economic chain, producers and consumers must be weaned from a system of large state subsidies that has entrenched inefficiencies and drained at least 20 percent of all revenues from the government treasury.

As a further hedge against popular discontent, the government has so far excluded food grains, edible oils and basic vegetables like cabbage from the price changes, ensuring that commodities that form the basis of the national diet will continue to be available at heavily subsidized prices.

Labor Panel Says Soviet Violated Conventions

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A panel of the International Labor Organization has asserted that the government of the Soviet Union is violating a key ILO convention by refusing to permit the formation of independent trade unions.

The panel's report, released here Thursday, was prepared for the annual conference in June of the ILO, a Geneva-based United Nations agency that monitors work conditions and living standards for workers.

Its publication follows recent complaints from East European governments that the ILO's human rights criteria are biased against them and Poland's notice of withdrawal from the organization last year to protest an ILO report urging Warsaw to restore trade union freedoms.

The 20-member panel, made up of international lawyers, reviews the application of the ILO's conventions, which are binding on the nations that have ratified them. Last year, 32 governments changed their legislation in response to the panel's findings.

In its comments on the Soviet Union, the panel said that the Soviet Constitution and 1971 labor laws excluded the possibility of independent unions in favor of a "monopoly" system of unions.

This, it said, was "in contradiction" with ILO Convention 87, which allows for freedom of association. The Soviet Union ratified the convention in 1956.

The panel's conclusions followed several years of strain between the ILO and socialist countries over the suppression of independent unions in Poland, the Soviet Union and Romania. The three governments have rejected the organization's authority to consider the complaints.

The Soviet and Polish members of the panel dissociated themselves from this year's criticism of the Soviet Union, complaining that freedom of association should be interpreted differently in socialist countries than in Western democracies. This, they said, had been deliberately ignored by the panel.

Although Mr. Deng and his associates insist that the state will be on hand as a referee, they are convinced that prosperity will come only through the fullest possible application of market principles that most Communist countries, China included, have spent decades to protect themselves.

The problem lies in the transition from an economy in which the government has manipulated prices to keep some items — not only food, but also rent, electricity, children's toys and tents of thousands of other goods — unrealistically cheap.

At both ends of the economic chain, producers and consumers must be weaned from a system of large state subsidies that has entrenched inefficiencies and drained at least 20 percent of all revenues from the government treasury.

ILO officials said that they have been aware of the need to strike a balance between the demands of East and West. They pointed out however, that this year's report also was highly critical of employment policies in some West European governments, notably Britain and Belgium.

Earlier this year, a special ILO investigation found that the West German government had discriminated against members of that nation's Communist Party through a policy that excludes party members from employment in the public sector.

Eleven Yugoslavs were sentenced Friday in Zagreb to prison terms ranging from seven months to 15 years for terrorist activities aimed at splitting Croatia from the rest of the country.

A bomb damaged a NATO natural gas pipeline in northwestern West Germany on Friday, the police said. No claim of responsibility was immediately made.

WORLD BRIEFS

Murdoch to Sell Chicago Sun-Times

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Sun-Times is going up for sale for the second time in less than two years so that its owner, Rupert Murdoch, can buy a local television station.

"Yes, it's true that Rupert Murdoch has decided to sell the Sun-Times," the publisher, Robert Page, said Thursday in a memorandum to the newspaper's employees. "He has determined that he will comply with Federal Communications Commission regulations which now prohibit cross-ownership of newspapers and TV stations at the same market."

Mr. Murdoch and a business partner, Marvin Davis, have agreed to buy seven television stations from Metromedia Inc. for \$2 billion, including a station in Chicago and one in New York. Mr. Murdoch says daily newspapers in both cities, and he was "under no pressure" to sell the New York Post, adding that "we are considering all our options."

New Violence Reported in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Tamil rebels fighting for a separate state in northern Sri Lanka seized a police station on Mannar Island with mortar and rocket fire Friday, killing at least five officers, the authorities said.

The United News of India, meanwhile, reported Friday in New Delhi that more than 75 Tamils were killed Thursday in northern Sri Lanka in a "rampage" by army troops to avenge an ambush by guerrillas. The dispatch quoted separate telegrams sent to President Jumbo R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka by the Tamil Liberation Front's administrative secretary, M. Alapenduram, and the president of Valmeduwa Committee, K. Sivathambi.

The bodies of at least 40 men, women and children were lying on roads in the area, according to the messages. In Oorai, 25 youths perished when they were herded into the community center and the building was blown up, the telegrams said. Twelve other village youths were lined up and shot to death, they said. United News said the killings were in reprisal for a mine attack on an army convoy Wednesday in Valmeduwa, fishing town on the northern coast.

Pope Faces Difficult Netherlands Visit

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II starts a five-day trip Saturday to the Netherlands, where his conservative policies have run into opposition from some of the world's most liberal Roman Catholics.

In advance of the papal visit, posters containing death threats and calls for riots have appeared in Amsterdam. The "Call-Up for Anti-Papal Rioting" urged people to "get" the pope, describing him as a fascist. The Vatican has acknowledged the problems facing John Paul during his trip, which also includes stops in Luxembourg and Belgium. "Today the Dutch church is in a state of crisis," the Vatican newspaper said in a front-page commentary Wednesday.

"Progressive" Dutch Catholics — and their priests — question the church's ban on artificial birth control, marriage for priests and the ability of laymen to say Mass, as well as the position of women in the church and papal infallibility on doctrinal matters. The split between "progressives" and "traditionalists" polarizes the approximately 3.5 million Dutch Catholics, who make up about 40 percent of the population.

Liu Murderer Retracts Testimony

TAIPEI (AP) — Chen Chi-li, a convicted gang leader, retracted Friday in his earlier testimony that Taiwan's former military intelligence chief ordered him to murder Henry Lin, a Chinese-American writer whose writings were critical of the Taiwan government. Mr. Lin, 52, was shot to death Oct. 15 in California.

Mr. Chen told the Taiwan High Court on Friday that he had implicated Vice Admiral Wong Hsi-ling, the former intelligence director, out of anger.

A military court later sentenced Mr. Wong to life in prison for the killing. The Taiwan High Court is reviewing a life sentence imposed on Mr. Chen last month by the Taipei district court.

For the Record

A U.S. judge rejected on Friday requests by lawyers for Claus von Bulow to dismiss one of two charges of attempted murder or declare a mistrial. Mr. von Bulow's lawyers at his Providence, Rhode Island, trial said that prosecutors at an earlier trial had concealed information crucial to his defense.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, or AIDS, a disease first reported just over four years ago, has struck more than 10,000 Americans and killed 49 percent of them, the national Centers for Disease Control reported Thursday in Atlanta.

Helga Gratz, wife of Austria's foreign minister, Leopold Gratz, was found dead in her Vienna apartment Friday. The police said she had suffered a heart attack believed to have been caused by ingestion of medicines and alcohol. She had been separated from her husband for several months.

AMERICAN TOPICS



FRONT-LINE FARE — Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, feeds C rations to the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, before a Capitol Hill luncheon. The rations were served to help mark the end of World War II in Europe.

CBS's Criticizes His Own Program

CBS may have "pushed too hard" in its 1982 television documentary that accused General William C. Westmoreland of falsifying intelligence reports on Communist troop strength in Vietnam, according to George Cole, who produced the program.

General Westmoreland dropped his \$120-million libel suit against CBS on Feb. 18.

Mr. Cole told a conference of radio and television news directors this month that, while he considered the program factually accurate, if he had to do it over again he would try to include more of the context in which the general was operating as U.S. commander in Vietnam.

"It's clear the president wanted good news and was going to hear up anybody who didn't provide it," Mr. Cole said, referring to President Lyndon B. Johnson. "General Westmoreland was a patriot. He was trying to win the war. He was presumably acting in good faith. In a sense, I think we pushed too hard."

Mr. Cole said he was not elated by the outcome of the trial, in part because of the "human factor of sitting near General Westmoreland" in court for 18 weeks and sharing the experience of being covered by the press.

Short Takes

Jackie Presser, president of the 1.9-million-member Teamsters union, received salaries from his various posts totaling \$330,000 last year, making him the highest paid labor union official in the United States. Lane Kirkland, head of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, the country's biggest union with 13.7 million members, was paid \$140,000.

The four-year term of General John W. Vesey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, expires in June 1986. His successor is expected to be a Navy man. No law says so, but the chairman has customarily

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGEE

Edmond O'Brien, 69, Actor On Stage and Screen, Dies

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Edmond O'Brien, 69, an Academy Award-winning actor whose 35-year movie career took him from leading roles in the 1940s to weather-beaten character parts in the 1970s, died Thursday in Inglewood, California. He had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. O'Brien received his first real recognition in 1949 as the federal agent who infiltrated James Cagney's gang in "White Heat." It was his performance as the sycophantic Hollywood press agent, Oscar Muldown, in Joseph L. Mankiewicz's "Barefoot Contessa" that won him an Academy Award in 1955 as best supporting actor.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Brooklyn. He enrolled at Fordham University, but dropped out after a year to accept a scholarship from the Neighborhood Playhouse. He was given a part in John Gielgud's American tour of the company's modern-dress version of "Julius Caesar" and in 1937 joined Orson Welles's Mercury Players. In 1939 he went to Hollywood.

Florida Man, 75, Found Guilty in 'Mercy Killing' of Wife

New York Times Service
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — A 75-year-old man has been convicted of murder in the "mercy killing" of his wife of 51 years to end her suffering from Alzheimer's disease, and says his mandatory 25-year prison term amounts to the death penalty for him.

"It's the end of my life," said Russell Gilbert, after the jury on Thursday convicted him of first-degree murder. "What is left? You think I'm going to live over 100?"

House Panel Votes to Ban Aid to Rebels In Nicaragua

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Select Committee on Intelligence, meeting in secret session, has voted to continue a ban on all military assistance to the rebels in Nicaragua for an additional year.

The panel also rejected President Ronald Reagan's request to provide \$28 million in military aid to the insurgents. Republicans on the committee then offered an amendment allotting the same amount for nonmilitary purposes, but that was defeated.

The vote came Thursday as the committee worked on the intelligence authorization bill for the 1986 fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. Most of the decisions were on a straight party-line basis, according to lawmakers who attended the meeting.

Debate in the intelligence committee focused on whether to continue the ban on military assistance to the rebels. That ban, which expires at the end of the fiscal year, is called the Boland amendment, after Edward P. Boland, the Massachusetts Democrat who first proposed it.

A proposal to remove the Boland amendment for another year was rejected 10-6.

Two weeks ago, Congress rejected proposals to provide \$14 million in aid to the rebels during the current fiscal year. But that outcome left many lawmakers unsatisfied and spawned a new round of discussions on Capitol Hill about possible compromises.

In addition, the recent visit to Moscow by President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua stimulated support for some form of aid to the rebels.

Republican leaders are working on another aid package that they intend to offer later this spring, probably as an amendment to a supplementary appropriations bill. That proposal would allocate \$40 million to \$50 million to the rebels for a 16-month period — the rest of this year and all of the next one.

The aid would be nonmilitary, because the Reagan administration now acknowledges that military assistance could not make it through Congress. The White House still gave all aid to the rebels funneled through the Central Intelligence Agency, but the Republicans say they are uncertain whether they can enact such a proposal in the House, the Democrats control.

■ **Ortega to Get East Bloc Aid**

Mr. Ortega said at the end of an East European tour Friday that new U.S. trade sanctions would severely affect his country's economy but that Soviet bloc states had pledged economic help. Reuters reported from East Berlin.

The embargo will have a very serious effect on our economy, he said, "especially if you consider how dependent we are on spare parts and machinery from North America."

Mr. Ortega said that no political conditions had been attached to the Warsaw Pact aid, which he said would cover such areas as machine parts and medical goods.

"But we are not expecting abundance and a solution to all our problems from this," he added.

Mr. Ortega was to leave East Berlin later Friday and begin a tour of Western Europe, in which he was expected to seek support for ending the U.S. sanctions. He is to visit Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, Finland and Greece.



Edmond O'Brien

when it was obsessed primarily with wars between worlds, died Wednesday in Eugene, Oregon. Adriana Paulen, 82, Amateur Athlete Leader

LONDON (Reuters) — Adriana Paulen, 82, life president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, died Wednesday in the Netherlands. A former world record holder in 1925 in the old distance of 500 meters, she filled various posts in the federation over a period of 33 years.

Theodore Sturgeon, 67, Science Fiction Writer

LOS ANGELES (LAT) —

Theodore Sturgeon, 67, a prolific science fiction writer credited with humanizing the genre at a time

Mobile Missiles Have U.S. Officials 'Tied Up in Knots'

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

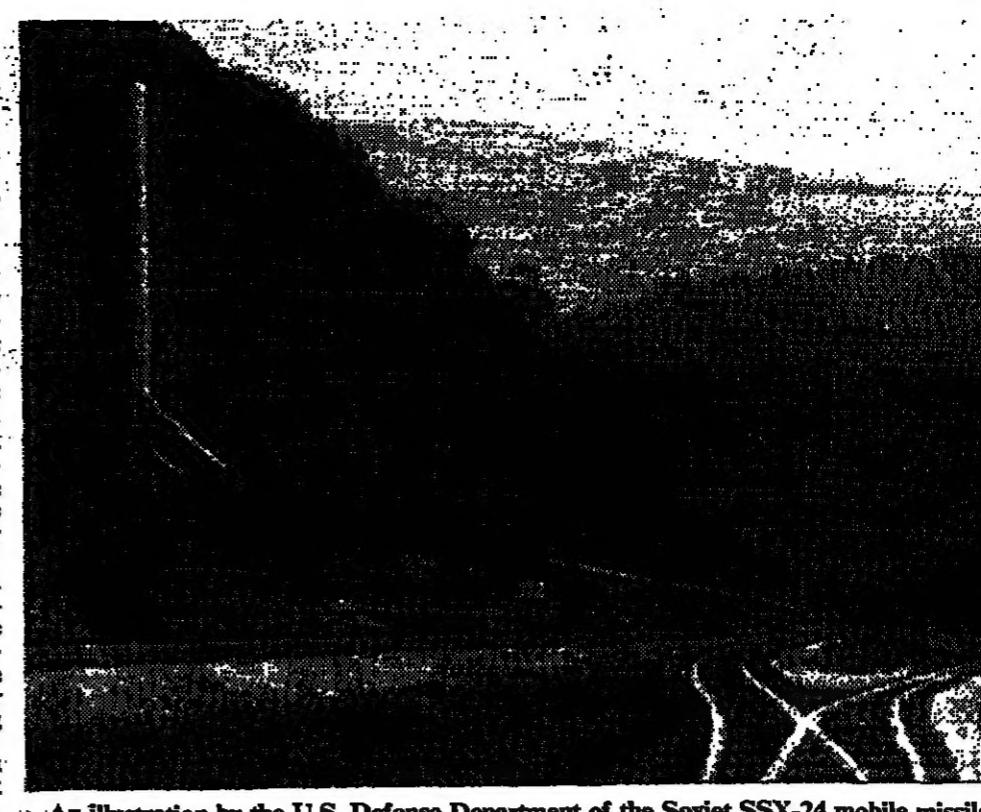
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has never proposed a ban on land-based mobile missiles, according to administration officials, despite his statement Wednesday that a Soviet mobile missile is clearly designed for a first strike and is undermining stability.

The reason why no ban has been proposed, the officials said Thursday, is that the administration remains deeply divided on the whole subject of land-based mobile missiles, apart from its common dislike of the Soviet missile, the SSX-24.

Some officials maintain that such missiles are good overall, because they are far less vulnerable than immobile ones; others argue that they are bad, because their numbers are difficult to verify.

The SSX-24, which Mr. Reagan singled out, is scheduled for deployment in silos next year, and the administration estimates that mobile deployment could follow some years later. Deployment in either form is permitted under existing arms limitation treaties.

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan's statement about the SSX-24 took them by surprise. "You'll notice," a high official said, "that the president just raised the SSX-24 as a problem and did not propose banning land-based mobile missiles generally, because we've been tied up in knots on this issue for four years and we still



An illustration by the U.S. Defense Department of the Soviet SSX-24 mobile missile.

• First, they said the SSX-24's multiple warheads would be accurate enough to destroy hardened targets, such as missiles in silos; but they acknowledged that the Midfieldman would have the same ability.

• Second, they said the SSX-24 would give Moscow a greater number of accurate warheads, because it is being tested with between eight and 10 warheads, compared with the one warhead planned for the Midfieldman.

• Third, they expect the SSX-24 to be deployed on railroad cars, which will give it more mobility and create greater problems of verifying its numbers under arms treaties than another Soviet mobile missile, the SSX-25, which is car-

ried by tractor-trailer trucks. A number of administration officials acknowledged Thursday that the deployment of such missiles has been kept open over the years not by Moscow, but by Washington.

In the 1972 treaty on limiting strategic arms and in the 1979 unratified treaty, the Soviet Union is now moving toward deployment of new mobile MIRV missiles which have these capabilities, plus the potential to avoid detection, monitoring, or arms control verification.

For over two years, however — ever since the report of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces, led by a retired general, Brent Scowcroft — the administration made no distinction between the multiple-warhead SSX-24 and

the single-warhead SSX-25. Officials acknowledged Thursday that this was because the administration originally intended to deploy the multiple-warhead MX as a land-based mobile missile.

The administration said further at the time that one good that could flow from the MX was that it could drive Moscow toward deploying land-based mobile missiles.

The idea was that they were "stabilizing" because they cannot be easily targeted and destroyed, and thus they do not have to be either used in a first strike or lost to the other side's retaliatory blow.

But Mr. Reagan decided to deploy the MX in silos and not in mobile form and to begin development of the smaller, single-warhead Midfieldman.

"At that point, it was too late for us to go back to the Russians and say, 'April fool, everything we've been saying until now is wrong, and you have to stop doing what you're doing because we're not going to do it any more,'" an administration nuclear expert said.

The general attitude toward mobile missiles remains favorable in the administration, because like submarine-launched missiles they do not have to be either used or lost in a first strike.

But officials said the problems began when it came to acting on that thinking. The air force in general continues to be cool toward the Midfieldman because of its potentially high cost and its depiction by some as an alternative to the MX.

Also, military planners on the Joint Chiefs of Staff are said not to like the land-based mobile missiles, both because those in the Soviet Union cannot be targeted by U.S. missiles and because it is difficult to verify exactly how many the Russians might have. They are joined in this concern about verification by officials who argue that deploying mobile systems that cannot be adequately verified would put an end to arms limitation treaties.

Father, at Son's Trial In U.S., Admits to Killing

New York Times Service

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana — The father of a 20-year-old man on trial for stabbing and wounding a woman atheist has admitted that he himself shot and killed the woman's would-be rescuer.

He also told the jury on Thursday in Madison County District Court that he had engineered the kidnapping so his son would have a woman with him in the mountains, where the father and son were living.

Steven Ungar, the son's defense attorney, has asserted that the son was dominated and brainwashed by his father, who had rejected society and its rules and had established his own brand of "mountain policy."

Under cross-examination by the prosecutor, the elder Mr. Nichols said he had shot Alan Goldstein, one of the researchers looking for Kari Swenson, 23, a member of the U.S. Olympic biathlon team, the day after Miss Swenson was kidnapped last July.

The son, Daniel Nichols, is charged with homicide and aggravated assault. The father is to be tried later on the same

charges. The two fled after Mr. Goldstein's slaying at a mountain camp and were captured five months later. Miss Swenson was wounded while chained to a tree in the camp and was rescued several hours later.

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Lagos Remains Most Expensive City In World; Belgrade Is the Cheapest

United Press International

GENEVA — Lagos is still the world's most expensive city for U.S. executives overseas, but most other foreign cities are now cheaper than New York because of the strong dollar, according to a global survey.

Belgrade, at 40 points on the index, ranked as the cheapest of the 91 cities surveyed by Business International SA to assist U.S. corporations in determining living allowances for foreign-based executives.

Lagos at 146 points on the index took top place for the fourth consecutive year, with Tokyo next at 118 points, Tehran at 116 and Cairo at 114.

All other foreign cities have become cheaper in relation to New York, which the index ranks at 100 points, because of the strength of the U.S. dollar, according to the survey, which was based on foreign exchange rates during the week of Jan. 24 to 31 of this year.

Oslo was the most expensive European city with a rating of 87, followed by Zurich, 75, and Geneva, 74. The cheapest West European city was Lisbon at 53 points.

Comparisons were based on prices for food, household supplies, personal care items, tobacco, utilities, clothing, domestic help, recreation and entertainment, and transportation. Rents were not counted.

The most expensive cities were: Asia: Bangkok (66), Bombay (54), Hong Kong (82), Manila (65), Sydney (84); Europe: Amsterdam (63), Athens (65), Brussels (62), Frankfurt (65), London (63), Madrid (58), Paris (70), Rome (68), Stockholm (71) and Vienna (72).

Latin America and Canada: Buenos Aires (58), Caracas (50), Lima (51), Mexico City (65), Montreal (81), Rio de Janeiro (46) and Toronto (78).

New Antihistamine Drug Receives U.S. Approval

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has announced approval of the first antihistamine drug to be sold in the United States that relieves sneezing and runny noses without causing drowsiness.

The drug, chemically known as terfenadine, will be available by prescription only.

The drug, already sold under the trade name Seldane in more than 20 countries, is the market leader in several of them, including Canada and Britain, a spokesman for Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Cincinnati said.

Seldane will be available in pharmacies across the United States within a month, to be administered in twice-daily pills at a cost ranging between \$1 and \$1.40 a day, according to the company.

The agency noted Thursday that Americans spend more than \$500 million yearly for relief from seasonal allergic rhinitis.

Inhaling pollen from trees or weeds can trigger an immunological reaction that releases a histamine, which produces such symptoms as runny noses, sneezing, tears and itchy noses and eyes.

Antihistamine drugs, first introduced in 1946, block certain receptors to these substances, but the

agency said that all previous drugs on the market also have affected the central nervous system of a significant number of persons who take them, causing some degree of sedation.

Dr. Frank E. Young, commissioner of the U.S. agency, called terfenadine "the first representative of a new class of non-sedating antihistamines."

Company and agency press releases said that tests on patients in Europe and the United States found the drug to be as effective as the previous antihistamines.

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Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

While Statesmen Quail

Most rich countries want international negotiations to reduce barriers to trade. France's refusal to agree to a date for starting a fresh round makes Mr. Reagan a bit glum and Mr. Mitterrand a trifle cocky. It is doubtful whether this will affect the present economic climate one way or the other.

These negotiations are slow — the last round took six years — and their effects are even slower. This is an argument for starting sooner rather than later, but six or twelve months here or there is not going to make or break the world economy. The Reagan thesis is that an early date is essential to blunt the new protectionist drive in Washington. But those lobbies are not that simpleminded. They know that the benefits of a new round would not be felt in their constituencies before the 1990s, and what interests them are profits and elections in the 1980s.

It is also doubtful if the political gains and losses will be great. Mr. Mitterrand hopes that his refusal to be pushed around by the Americans will stand his party in good stead in the March 1986 elections. But political memories are short, and he may have a good deal of bad economic news to face before he goes to the polls. Mr. Reagan can hardly lose. He has no election to go into.

Many arguments against an early start were poor, particularly those seeking to shield agricultural protection from the negotiations. The European Community's policy has paid some farmers handsomely but cost Europe dear. At present it absorbs at least 10 times the amount its members feel able to pay their European social fund to support job creation and training for the unemployed — a vastly superior endeavor. America, too, is spending huge sums ineffi-

ciently to protect farmers, although it promises (or threatens, according to the farm lobby) radical reform. Japan is similarly profligate, and is doing little about it. If trade talks cannot aim to reduce competitive farm support, one might as well go home.

Another source of reluctance stems from fears that the new round will concentrate too heavily on freeing up trade in banking, insurance and information technology where, at great loss to the public, liberalization has not gone far but where it is alleged that America and Japan would scoop the pool. If countries are only going to liberalize in fields where they feel already fully competitive, again we could all pack up, because this is, ultimately, an argument against any freedom of trade at all: Every country is more competitive in some fields and less in others.

France has a more valid point when arguing that it is not the duty of the seven richest countries to decide whether and when a new round of GATT negotiations should start. That body has some 90 members, not just seven, and many of them doubt whether a new round would benefit them.

In countless OECD meetings the rich governments have pledged to roll back the obstacles erected in recent years to trade in the products the poor countries produce efficiently — ships and shoes and sugar cane, and textile goods and steel. When, ask the poor, is this rollback going to start? Economic statesmanship would dictate a quick start now, enabling the poor to buy more from the rich and pay their debts.

But statesmanship is in short supply as leaders quail before the supposed electoral power of the lobbies of the inefficient.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



Too Much Politicking Befogged the Bonn Summit

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Despite the protests, President Reagan's trip to Europe worked out as a useful demonstration that the United States still gives prime concern to its Atlantic partners even though its Pacific links have greatly expanded. The value will be enhanced if the tour leaves the White House with more awareness that not everybody sees the world from the same perspective.

There was some sign of this happening in Bonn, Madrid and Strasbourg. A member of one summit delegation said that the Americans behaved like "pussycats" after the lionine roars that responded from Washington in advance of the talks.

The American effort to extract a statement of approval for "star wars" was withdrawn, and the Europeans were given to understand that they could participate in research costs-free. They have only to bid for contracts financed by the United States.

The French block on agreement for world trade negotiations in 1986 was accepted, if not gracefully, at least without any table-pounding.

Especially, the previously advertised demand that America's partners speed up economic expansion "to take up the slack" due to slowing U.S. growth faded quietly away.

It seemed obvious that Mr. Reagan and his team were subdued because of the uproar over his thoughts on the military cemetery at Bitburg. That put a damper on stern ideas about showing muscle to allies.

One little noticed, obscured

by the confrontation with France, was an unusual new agreement on basic economic policies. In order to avoid necessarily arid haggling, it was decided that the Bonn communiqué should let each country state its own objectives in separate paragraphs.

They turned out to be all much the same, stressing the need to create jobs and fight unemployment, although without risking more inflation, to encourage small and medium-sized business and to break down "structural rigidities," which is mainly a euphemism for union-busting.

A few commentators took the single theme to mean that Europe had converted to Reagan administration supply-side economics. It isn't really so. Nor does anyone imagine that the Europeans have the slightest chance of copying America's recovery by running up colossal deficits and covering them with a flood of foreign capital. For better or for worse, nobody else has that opportunity.

But there has been a reversal of attitudes away from the idea that governments should be the main economic actor and back to reliance on private initiative. This is an important swing in the cycle of Western opinion, and it does reflect a European shift toward economic conservatism as enshrined in Reaganomics.

The convergence is a renewed force for Western cohesion. Unfortunately, it is being countered by a continuing rise in shortsighted national politicking, instead of producing a consensus for statesmanship to deal with problems beyond everybody's next election.

France has always been basically protectionist, and Frenchmen like to see their leaders thumb their nose at a superpower. But the country stands to lose more than it can possibly gain by trying to force West Germany to choose between close ties with the United States and France. Every time Paris has toyed with that tactic, Bonn has warned that there is no choice because France cannot assure West Germany's defense.

French-West German strains are ominous for Europe, for the United States and for the West as a whole. No doubt there will be a patching-up effort now. Still, it's a pity when politicians' tricks stir unnecessary problems. It is hard enough to hold Western policy on a steady course as it is.

The New York Times

Does Hanoi Want Respect?

The party is over in Vietnam, where American television networks have lent their cameras to a self-serving celebration of Hanoi's only real achievement: conquest. Parades make pictures. What got scant attention was the off-camera horror of unrelenting persecution even of former comrades. Some victims risked their lives by talking to Barbara Crossette of The New York Times and other reporters. Their story is appalling; their fate a major obstacle to any reconciliation between Vietnam and the United States.

One category of victims is pilloried for middle-class origins, Western education or past involvement with Americans. Ten years after its conquest of the South, Hanoi concedes that it still holds 10,000 people in "re-education" camps, but the actual number is probably 40,000. Reporters who were admitted to a special visitors' center were blandly told that the prisoners claim to remain in detention. Then why keep these camps off-limits?

A second category of victim is accused of "backwardness" — insufficient zeal for Hanoi's Prussian brand of Communism. At least 5,000 people are held in five work camps. Outspoken Buddhists, Catholics and Protestants have been jailed or are under house arrest. Thich Tri Quang, the Buddhist monk

who did so much to discredit Saigon regimes, is an internal exile. So is Quang Do, a Nobel Peace Prize nominee in 1979.

Similarly consigned to jail or limbo are leaders of the South's Communist Party, whose agitations once swayed American hearts and minds. Their star fell with Saigon. Tran Van Ta, once commander of the Viet Cong forces, has not been seen since 1982. Another leader, Nguyen Thi Binh, was among the few who managed to take part in victory celebrations. She never turned up; the cryptic explanation being that she was "out of the country."

All residents of Ho Chi Minh City live under the constant surveillance of neighborhood cadres. The penal system cries out for the United Nations probe sought by the Paris-based Vietnam Committee for Human Rights. Lending urgency to this plea are signs that Hanoi plans to step up its campaign to eliminate remaining traces of Southern heterodoxy.

The only positive gleam caught by the American cameras was the desire of Vietnam's leaders to reach out for American respect. They seem to be unaware that Hanoi has squandered its moral credit by conquests and oppressions. When those policies change, so will American feelings about reconciliation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trans-Atlantic Confidence

President Reagan was at his best in his appearance before the European Parliament on Wednesday. It was the occasion for underlining the record of trans-Atlantic striving since the defeat of Nazi Germany, and he did it with modesty and some eloquence and a nice touch of history. His heckles provided noisy evidence of American success in helping Western Europe to make itself unprecedentedly united, stable and democratic in the years since Europeans "wept in the rubble."

President Reagan offered his familiar views about Soviet power — in a tone sufficiently restrained to satisfy the broad European desire for no jostling. In almost simultaneous counterpoint, Mikhail Gorbachev was offering the Kremlin's perspective on the same sweep of history. His speech bristled with the pride in Soviet arms and the bitterness toward the West that commonly mark the Soviet attitude toward World War II. Even on a day that was bound to be given over to nationalistic celebration, however, the new Soviet leader was careful, as was President Reagan, to keep a door open for dealings with the other great power.

Forty years later the continent that was the center stage of World War II remains the great prize in the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is the place — Eastern

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR MAY 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: First President of the World'

WASHINGTON — Mr. James Barcus, of New York, has sent to all the Embassies here a book poking fun at Theodore Roosevelt. The title is "The First President of the World," and the content is a speech supposed to be made in 1920 at The Hague by a delegate called Nil Desino, who is addressing a convention of all the nations of the earth, nominating Mr. Roosevelt for "the job of being President of the World Federation." Spelled backward the delegate's name becomes clearer. According to the speech, Mr. Roosevelt has the nomination "cinched." The point is made that his selection will result in all the armies and navies being placed on a peace footing, while Mr. Roosevelt is a man "to pull down every revolution."

1935: Illinois Poor Suspend Protest

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — After announcing that they would "starve on the State House steps" unless they were provided with food at once, the army of hunger marchers who had descended on this city decided to disband [on May 10]. They announced before breaking up that they would return when the Illinois Legislature reconvenes [on May 14] to make another attempt to establish a relief program. The hunger marchers are hopeful that the Federal relief authorities will hearken to their appeal that "the government of Illinois has failed. The politicians are playing politics with our misery." Federal relief is at present being withheld in Illinois because the State government has failed to agree on means of supplying its share.

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A Useful Soviet Theme

Regarding "In Leningrad, the 'Great Patriotic War' Lives On" (May 4):

In her vivid account of how war memories are kept alive in the Soviet Union, Ellen Goodman omitted two crucial reasons why it is in the Kremlin's interest to keep Leningrad in a dramatic way:

But Mr. Reagan's trip, Mr. Rogers suggested, had also been a commitment "to maintain the close and friendly relationship between our two countries and peoples, who together must help mold and maintain the future of freedom in the world."

President Reagan — despite all the errors of planning, the lack of sensitivity and the emotions aroused — did make that important commitment, to which surely no American can take final exception.

May 8, 1945, was a day of liberation not just for the old Europe but for the new Germany as well. And as Mr. Craig said, "Franklin Roosevelt respected history and knew that it had its own imperatives, the chief of which was to remember the past so that one might learn from it."

Thus remembrance is a necessary part of the continuing pursuit of human and national reconciliation — which need not be forgiving and can never be forgetting but is, finally, the recognition of a common humanity.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Useful Soviet Theme

Regarding "In Leningrad, the 'Great Patriotic War' Lives On" (May 4):

In her vivid account of how war memories are kept alive in the Soviet Union, Ellen Goodman omitted two crucial reasons why it is in the Kremlin's interest to keep Leningrad in a dramatic way:

First, the theme conveniently deflects attention from the fact that the number of Soviet deaths and ruined lives for which Stalin is responsible approaches the war casualty figure. A short tally: four million Ukrainians (equal to the number of Jews who perished in camps just one decade later) dead of starvation; a million or so innocent people shot or "liquidated" during the purges; the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian populations decimated after invasion by Hitler's Soviet ally; tens of thousands of Sovi-

et soldiers forcibly repatriated at war's end sent to Siberia.

Second, these constant reminders of Soviet suffering serve to imbue world opinion with the idea that the Kremlin is concerned only with peace and security — and thereby blind us to what it is really up to in Afghanistan, to the existence of terrorist training camps on Soviet soil and to other nasty behavior. I for one do not think that making exploding toys for Afghan children is a proper way to atone for one's war dead.

KATHY MHALISKO.

Paris.

The uncounted millions of victims who perished in Soviet labor camps offer a better warning about the future than the numbered graves of Leningrad war dead. But no one in the Soviet Union is allowed to honor those victims and no engaging grand-

mother would talk about them in the rhythmic cadences of a practiced storyteller, since the warning would become a reality for her before she could reach such proficiency.

OSCAR LOVETICK,

Dissident.

Race Is Still an Issue

In this season of commemorations, there has no one noticed that something which lay at the heart of Nazism's racial prejudice exacerbated by economic pressures — is still alive and a major force in West Europe democracy.

A sizable portion of the population of France, Belgium and other "liberated" nations continues to fill the streets of sending "home" thousands of persons of a different skin color who have spent all their lives in Europe.

CHARLES HUNTER.

Brussels.

A Scofflaw's Contempt Of Court?

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — In the native of the Nicaraguan complaint against the United States in the World Court, Washington is treating international jurisdiction as Andrew Jackson once treated the judgment of John Marshall's Supreme Court with impudent contempt. And there lies a great irony.

When the World War II veterans asked themselves 40 years ago what values they had fought for, one led all the rest: the rule of law. Like World War I, of which it was in so many ways a continuation, the war of 1939-45 again contested the outlaw status that might makes right and that power writes its own law.

To reinforce the costly triumph over that old but unacceptable hegemony, the United States was determined to pursue whatever steps human ingenuity could devise to strengthen international law. There was the founding of the United Nations, the brief flourishing of the World Federation movement, the U.S. determination to hold tribunals for war crimes.

In those trials a standard of accountability would be laid down, and not by a sham, either. Unless a defendant could be acquitted (as van Patten and Schaefer later were at Nuremberg), such proceedings would be, in the words of America's chief prosecutor, Robert Jackson, "a postscript chalice held to our own lips."

In 1946, America at last adhered to the World Court, in a

Scofflaw Contempt Of Court?

Edwin M. Yoder

WASHINGTON — In these

of the Nicaraguan case, the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D.C., has ruled that it is unconstitutional to treat the judge, John Marshall's Supreme Court, as if it were in contempt. And he is a great man.

Then the World War II, of themselves, 40 years ago, they had fought for, went past the rule of law, like 1/4 of which it was in so far as a continuation, the way of right makes right, and that's its own law.

Under the original plans,

the townships were to be moved because they lay on the outskirts of white cities, within 30 miles (48 kilometers) of a homeland boundary.

Sam J. de Beer, deputy minister of cooperation, development and education — a portfolio affecting millions of black people — said in Cape Town on Thursday that the removals never were really feasible

and that the government was merely facing reality in cancelling the policy. All new development in the 52 townships had previously been

South Africa Cancels Plan To Uproot 700,000

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The authorities have announced what appears to be a reprieve for an estimated 700,000 blacks living in 52 townships who were threatened by forced uprooting to tribal homelands.

Under the original plans, the townships were to be moved because they lay on the outskirts of white cities, within 30 miles (48 kilometers) of a homeland boundary.

Sam J. de Beer, deputy minister of cooperation, development and education — a portfolio affecting millions of black people — said in Cape Town on Thursday that the removals never were really feasible and that the government was merely facing reality in cancelling the policy. All new development in the 52 townships had previously been

frozen for two decades. But Mr. de Beer last week announced an end to the freeze.

Civil rights workers described

A villager stands before a sign at Mathopstead, northwest of Johannesburg. Mathopstead is one of South Africa's "black spots," where, surrounded by white-owned farms, black families live on land to which they were granted title before laws on race were changed.

the decision as significant but said that hundreds of thousands of blacks still faced the threat of removal under other aspects of official policy.

Some communities, for instance, live in what are called "black spots" — areas to which blacks have been given title that are surrounded by white-owned land — and some leaders of such groups say they still feel the government plans to uproot them.

Last January the authorities an-

nounced a moratorium on forced removals pending a review of the

policy. The announcement Thursday seemed to be the first result of that review.

Since 1960, according to church groups, about 3.5 million people

have been forced to move to tribal homelands, or places close to them, under official policy that sought to remove all traces of a permanent black presence in white areas of South Africa.

Recently, however, President

Pieter W. Botha has acknowledged the presence of millions of urban blacks residing permanently in South Africa and has promised them political and land rights.

35,000 Walk Back to Ethiopia Food Camp

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia —

More than 35,000 famine victims have walked back this week to Ibnet, the feeding camp that the Ethiopian government decided to reopen after it was burned and evacuated by government soldiers last week, according to an American relief official.

"None of us anticipated this avalanche of people," Dr. Tony Atkins said Thursday. He is the director of World Vision, an American relief agency that is working with the Ethiopian government to rebuild the camp. "We are not prepared to deal with what is happening."

Government messengers were dispatched Monday to walk into the hills surrounding the camp and tell the tens of thousands of people staying there that it is all right to return to Ibnet, Ibnet, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa, had been the largest famine-relief camp in Ethiopia, with approximately 38,000 people.

Since then, from dawn until dark, Ibnet has been inundated with returning people, many of them suffering from exposure and respiratory infections, the result of having slept outside without shelter or warm clothing for more than a week in the cold, wet central highlands.

Dr. Atkins said that most of the estimated 32,000 people forced

away from Ibnet and ordered to walk home did not travel more than a few hours from the camp. A few thousand walked to government feeding centers in the Wollo region, about 60 miles east of Ibnet.

There remains confusion in Addis Ababa about the number of

people forced from the camp. The United Nations says the number was only from 32,000 to 38,000.

Dr. Atkins said that Ibnet was being reopened to stabilize the health of famine victims and prepare them to go home to resume farming. But he added that the Ethiopian government "now recognizes the inevitability of a substantial number of people remaining in Ibnet for a prolonged period."

When Ibnet was evacuated during a three-day army operation that began April 28, soldiers burned several thousand grass huts that had been homes for most of the camp's residents. Those returning this week must sleep outside and thousands of them are crowding near the stone walls of a government food warehouse.

"It is such a shambles," said Dr. Atkins, who returned to Addis Ababa Thursday from Ibnet. "There are lots of people everywhere. If ever there were a situation for a life-threatening epidemic disease, this is it. It is a very precarious situation."

According to Dr. Atkins, architect of the plan to reopen Ibnet, the

first priority at the camp is to build latrines to reduce the likelihood of infectious disease. Then, he said, attention will be focused on putting up tents and delivering food. There are at least 10,000 tons of relief food in the Ibnet area, he said.

After first denying reports that Ibnet had been closed, the Ethiopian government has promised to discipline the local authorities who ordered its evacuation and is cooperating with several private relief agencies trying to round up and care for those evacuated.

■ **U.S. Waited on Aid**

David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The U.S. government determined that "a disaster situation" existed in drought-afflicted northern Ethiopia on May 5, 1983, but waited five to six months to respond to emergency food requests from an American volunteer organization working there, according to a General Accounting Office report.

The report concluded that the delays resulted from "several po-

licy concerns" about providing food aid to a Soviet-backed Marxist regime.

One of these concerns, the report said, was doubt about the ability of the Ethiopian government, or private voluntary organizations, to carry out an emergency relief program that would reach all famine victims, including those living in rebel-controlled areas of northern Ethiopia.

In addition, the congressional watchdog agency said: "The United States was also sensitive and cautious about committing large amounts of food assistance to a Marxist-governed country where detailed and accurate verification of real food needs could not be accomplished and where the possibility of food diversion existed."

The 21-page report contributes to the controversy over whether Western donors' response to the Ethiopian famine, widely regarded as the worst such crisis in contemporary African history, was inexcusably slow. Estimates of the death toll range from 200,000 to 300,000.

Despite official misgivings, the United States had committed \$210 million in relief assistance, including nearly 382,000 tons of food, as of March 7. This made it the leading donor in Ethiopia.

The study reviews a series of problems faced by Western donors in trying to determine how serious the drought and food shortage were becoming during both 1983 and 1984. These included a lack of accurate data, the travails of the U.S. Embassy or relief officials into the affected areas, and the Ethiopian government's refusal to provide requested information.

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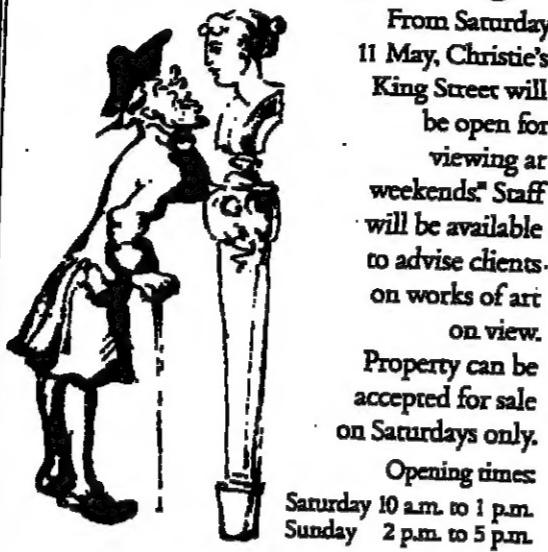
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ARTS / LEISURE**Galleries in London: Savoring the Englishness of English Art**

By Max Wykes-Joyce
LONDON — It seems to be the
privilege of foreigners who
adopt England as their home to
explain the qualities of the indigenous
arts to the English. It was the
German-born Sir Nikolaus Pevsner
who, 30 years ago, wrote that most
acute study "The Englishness of
English Art" and spent the rest of
his life trying to make the English
appreciate their architectural heritage
in its monumental multi-volume
"The Buildings of England." Now it is Hungarian-born Andras
Kalman, who has long been a feature
of the English art scene with his Crane
Kalman Gallery, who insists that we look
properly at "Five Very English Artists."

They include:
• James Fenton (1899-1982) one
of whose favorite themes was the
suburbanite man and woman in the
street going about their daily busi-
ness, as in "London Market." • Alan Lowndes (1921-1978), an
apprentice house painter born in
impoverished circumstances who
became an excellent portrayer in
oil of his native industrial North,
and in his last ailing years made
enchanting landscapes of Gloucester-
shire, where he had settled with
his family.

• L.S. Lowry (1887-1976), famed
as artist-in-chief and in-residence
to the industrial scene, and less
well-known as one of the greatest
of English marine painters.

• Ruskin Spear (b. 1911), who
delights in portraying ordinary
Londoners, such as "The Landlady"
in the present show.

• Carol Wright (b. 1908), from
1957 through 1973 professor of
painting at the Royal College of
Art, and not unjustly to be de-
scribed as a 20th-century Pre-Ra-
phaelite fantasist, as shown in "The
Angel of Consolation," where a
very modern and ghostly angel
hovers over a father and son
dressed in morning black, pacing
a shadowy seashore street.

• Five Very English Artists, Crane
Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton
Road, London SW3, to June 13.

The fashionable and worldly
aware aspect of English art is evi-
dent in "Cecil Beaton and Friends"
at the Petrie Gallery, which opens
on May 22. Among the English
members of the circle with work in
the present show are Lord (Gerald)
Beaumont, composer and novelist as
well as two-field painter — land-
scapes in the style of Cotswold, and
fantasies on Victorian/Edwardian
affectionations; Violet Manners,
Duchess of Rutland, whose portrait
drawings were of a professional
quality, as might be expected
from one who had been Burne-Jones
as drawing master; the short-lived
Christopher Wood (1901-1930);
Kes Whistler, quintessential English-
man equally adept at painting
murals and designing a bookplate;
Sir Francis Rose, alternately
encouraged and denigrated by Ger-
aldine Stem.

Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980), re-
nowned as photographer, dramatist
and costume and set designer, was also a considerable "straight"
painter. The exhibition represents
all stages of his work; some of the
most interesting are the stage designs
he did as an undergraduate at
Cambridge University in the early
1920s.

Cecil Beaton & Friends, Petrie
Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London
SW1, to June 21.

More recent manifestations of
the English tradition are to be seen
in two group shows — "Spring '85"
at the Fine Art Society and "Real
and Abstract" at the Redfern
Gallery. The Fine Art Society show
ranges very widely, including
sculpture, such as the carved slate
relief panel "The Roadsmen" by
the little-known 1930s sculptor
Gerry Wright (1904) by "Roofs of Carcassonne"
(1948) and "Composition Blue &
Green" (1957). As a pendant there
is a separate one-man collection of

work, many of paintings of Cornish
landscapes, though also some of
France, by Adrian Ryan (b. 1920).
Spring '85, the Fine Art Society,
148 New Bond Street, London W1,
to May 31. Real and Abstract/
Adrian Ryan, Redfern Gallery, 20
Cork Street, London W1, to June 13.

A mystery to those who are not
English is the game of cricket. I do
not think it is quite any less mysteri-
ous than chess. Spring '85, the Fine Art
Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1,
to May 31. Real and Abstract/
Adrian Ryan, Redfern Gallery, 20
Cork Street, London W1, to June 13.

"Real and Abstract" is a show of
work by 17 English contemporaries
from Ben Nicholson and his first
wife Winifred (1893-1981) to the
sculptor Bryan Kneale (b. 1930)
each represented by a figurative
work and a non-figurative one —
for example, Adrian Heath (b.
1920) by "Roofs of Carcassonne"
(1948) and "Composition Blue &
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NYSE Most Actives								
	Vol.	Hgh	Lw	Last	Chg.			
AT&T	2274	215	215	215	+16			
Eckerd	2264	215	215	215	+16			
IBM	2239	1379	1379	1379	+16			
Petrom	2238	1379	1379	1379	+16			
TRW	2237	1379	1379	1379	+16			
NSEm	1229	1156	1156	1156	+16			
Exxon	2223	2178	2178	2178	+16			
Morgan	1205	25	25	25	+16			
AT&T	1204	25	25	25	+16			
Motorola	1192	229	229	229	+16			
WynnCm	1197	254	254	254	+16			
Citrus	1178	479	479	479	+16			

Dow Jones Averages								
	Open	Hgh	Lw	Last	Chg.			
Index	1201.09	1202.46	1202.46	1202.46	+1.25			
Trans	773.75	774.75	774.75	774.75	+1.00			
Util	105.31	105.60	105.60	105.60	+0.29			
Const	22645	157.39	157.39	157.39	+0.65			

NYSE Diaries								
	Class	Prev.						
Advanced	1222	1976						
Declined	205	498						
Total Issues	2088	2088						
New Highs	11	11						
New Lows	11	11						
Volume up	12,599,670	12,599,670						
Volume down								

NYSE Index								
	High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Composite	101.12	101.04	101.04	+1.25				
Industrials	121.42	120.77	120.77	+1.25				
Transportation	101.52	101.45	101.45	+1.25				
Finance	114.12	113.50	113.50	+2.25				

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M.
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.
TIL 160,471,000
Prev consolidated close
120,201,300

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street and
do not reflect late trading elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries								
	Class	Prev.						
Advanced	264	264						
Declined	288	288						
Total Issues	542	542						
New Highs	24	24						
New Lows	24	24						
Volume up	4,603,200	4,603,200						
Volume down								

Class Clos. Prev.
Composite 204.24 +1.25
Industrials 204.50 +1.25
Transportation 204.50 +1.25
Finance 204.50 +1.25
Trunks 204.50 +1.25

Class Clos. Week Ago
Year Ago
Composite 204.24 +1.25
Industrials 204.50 +1.25
Transportation 204.50 +1.25
Finance 204.50 +1.25
Trunks 204.50 +1.25

NASDAQ Index								
	Class	Clos.	Week Ago	Year Ago				
Advanced	204.24	204.24	204.24	204.24				
Declined	204.50	204.50	204.50	204.50				
Total Issues	204.24	204.24	204.24	204.24				
New Highs	204.24	204.24	204.24	204.24				
New Lows	204.50	204.50	204.50	204.50				
Volume up	4,603,200	4,603,200	4,603,200	4,603,200				
Volume down								

Class Clos. Week Ago
Year Ago
Composite 204.24 +1.25
Industrials 204.50 +1.25
Transportation 204.50 +1.25
Finance 204.50 +1.25
Trunks 204.50 +1.25

AMEX Most Actives								
	Vol.	Hgh	Lw	Last	Chg.			
BAT in Offices	220	220	220	220	+1.25			
WICHT	219	219	219	219	+1.25			
Dowd	218	218	218	218	+1.25			
AM Int'l	217	217	217	217	+1.25			
Armed Forces	216	216	216	216	+1.25			
AmCham	215	215	215	215	+1.25			
Intercom	214	214	214	214	+1.25			
AMCO	213	213	213	213	+1.25			
AMCO	212	212	212	212	+1.25			
AMCO	211	211	211	211	+1.25			
AMCO	210	210	210	210	+1.25			
AMCO	209	209	209	209	+1.25			
AMCO	208	208	208	208	+1.25			
AMCO	207	207	207	207	+1.25			
AMCO	206	206	206	206	+1.25			
AMCO	205	205	205	205	+1.25			
AMCO	204	204	204	204	+1.25			
AMCO	203	203	203	203	+1.25			
AMCO	202	202	202	202	+1.25			
AMCO	201	201	201	201	+1.25			
AMCO	200	200	200	200	+1.25			
AMCO	199	199	199	199	+1.25			
AMCO	198	198	198	198	+1.25			
AMCO	197	197	197	197	+1.25			



FOOD

THE 1,000 CRITICS OF THE ZAGAT REPORT

His friends may not know it, but Lincoln Center chairman Martin Segal is a restaurant critic of considerable clout whose culinary opinions are heeded by thousands of discerning New York diners. Similarly, Japanese-art specialist Margot Ernst has a large and loyal following for her succinct critiques of the city's formal *kaiseki*-style kitchens. *Vogue Brazil's* editor Rudolfo Crespi wields his influence over Gotham's gastronomes with simple, if untempered, superlatives about the places he likes best—and least.

Certainly none of these amateur food mavens holds the individual sway of a Mimi Sheraton or Gael Greene, but their collective value may be unbeatable. Just ask Tim and Nina Zagat. For years the Zagats, husband-and-wife corporate lawyers and restaurant devotees who met at Yale law school, have been polling the dining likes and dislikes of a cross section of sympathetic souls—anyone serious enough about eating out to take time to fill in one of the Zagats' long, small-print, no-nonsense questionnaires.

The result, as New Yorkers are discovering in growing numbers, is the *Zagat* (pronounced za-GAT) *New York City Restaurant Survey*—a handy compendium of dining fact and opinion representing the combined judgments of not one or four or even 104 finicky palates but some 1,000 unnamed reviewers. Started in 1979 as a modest mimeographed sheet passed among a select few, the

Zagat survey is suddenly becoming, with nary an ounce of promotion or advertising, the most popular, comprehensive, up-to-date and, perhaps, most reliable lowdown on the city's dining scene ever published.

Today's Zagat survey is a slim, red, 96-page book as compact as a Barron's pocket guide to stock and bond yields—and no less valuable. More than 500 entries are cited in the 1985 edition. A numbered scale from 0 to 30 ranks each establishment according to food, decor and service. The estimated price of a single meal, with one drink before tip, is provided, as are abbreviations for such relevancies as whether a restaurant is open for service after 11:00 p.m. or on Sundays. There is even an "X" to mark the dreaded no credit card policy. For those seeking specific modes of dining, the guide offers no fewer than 29 special categories—from the obvious ethnic and brunch headings to welcome listings for dancing, best wine lists, fireplaces, even places suitable for singles or for young children. The 1,000 critics best earn their salt in the cryptic comments italicized beneath each restaurant's listing, with a notation from the Zagats indicating whether the remarks were mixed, uniform or even too few to be conclusive. Here is where the people speak and the Zagats show their capable editing.

"Staid Continental with fine roast beef as its main claim to recognition, but that's enough." Does anybody really need to

know much more than that before sampling the steadfast Adam's Rib on East Seventy-fourth Street? Of Santa Fe on West Sixty-ninth Street, the guide states: "The city's most attractive Mexican with quite good food and great margaritas; try the fish; one drawback—popularity can mean lines." Your best friend isn't likely to put it more clearly.

Nor is pith the guide's only virtue. Sacred bastions like Lutèce, La Côte Basque and the Four Seasons receive an ample and

quent source of inept service at some of New York's more exotic restaurants—are also noted. Where favorite chefs have departed or reservations aren't honored, where portions are stingy and ventilation poor or where otherwise praiseworthy French rooms receive "repeated complaints about haughty service and imperfections that shouldn't exist at the price," the Zagats duly tell us, as they do when their vocal constituency differs widely in verdict from the folks at the



The Zagat Restaurant Survey relies on an army of secret scribblers.

impassioned mix of voter commentary—both good and bad. And practical advice abounds. Fussy uptowners afraid to trek to faraway TriBeCa spots like Capouto Frères are reminded of the extra incentive of "easy parking." Language barriers—a fre-

New York Times
Just how popular is the little red book? "We sell out every time we restock it," claims Susan Scott, assistant manager of Books & Co. on Madison Avenue, whose regular reorder these days is as

Please turn page

A nine o'clock on a weekday morning, the Hotel Westbury in New York is as comfortably quiet as the downstairs of a country manse. At the front desk a sleepy receptionist repeats the name. "Mrs. Johnson? We got two of them, I think. What's her first name?"

The receptionist echoes its *Lady Bird*. Still unsatisfied, she tries the room number given her as a trim, all-American-looking man looks up from his checkout form with a smile. "You're expected," he says with a trace of a Texas accent. "Jim'll come down for you. He's got the morning shift."

A moment or two later, the elevator opens and Jim appears. It has to be Jim. He, too, is trim and all-American-looking: it's a breed that's easy to recognize when you get accustomed to it. Jim has a Texas accent, too. Right now he looks uncharacteristically sheepish for a Secret Service man. "She was asleep, but she's getting up now," he says apologetically. "We thought you'd be by at ten. She's pretty fast at getting ready, though."

Jim leads the way down a carpeted hall, past an open door where two other agents keep watch, and knocks on the partly closed door at the end of the hall before sticking his head in.

"Yes, please, come in," says the lilting voice within.

Looking hardly a day older than she did as First Lady two decades ago, Lady Bird Johnson rises to greet her visitor with a rush of apologies. "I'm terribly

sorry to have kept you waiting. I hurried as much as I could—" She goes on in this vein for a moment or two, though of course no apology is needed or expected. And what one observes, as she ushers her visitor to a chair and pulls one out for herself, is how in real life, sprung from grainy newspaper photographs, freed for a moment from history as an image of an anguished time, she radiates a rare and unaffected charm that lights up her face when she smiles.

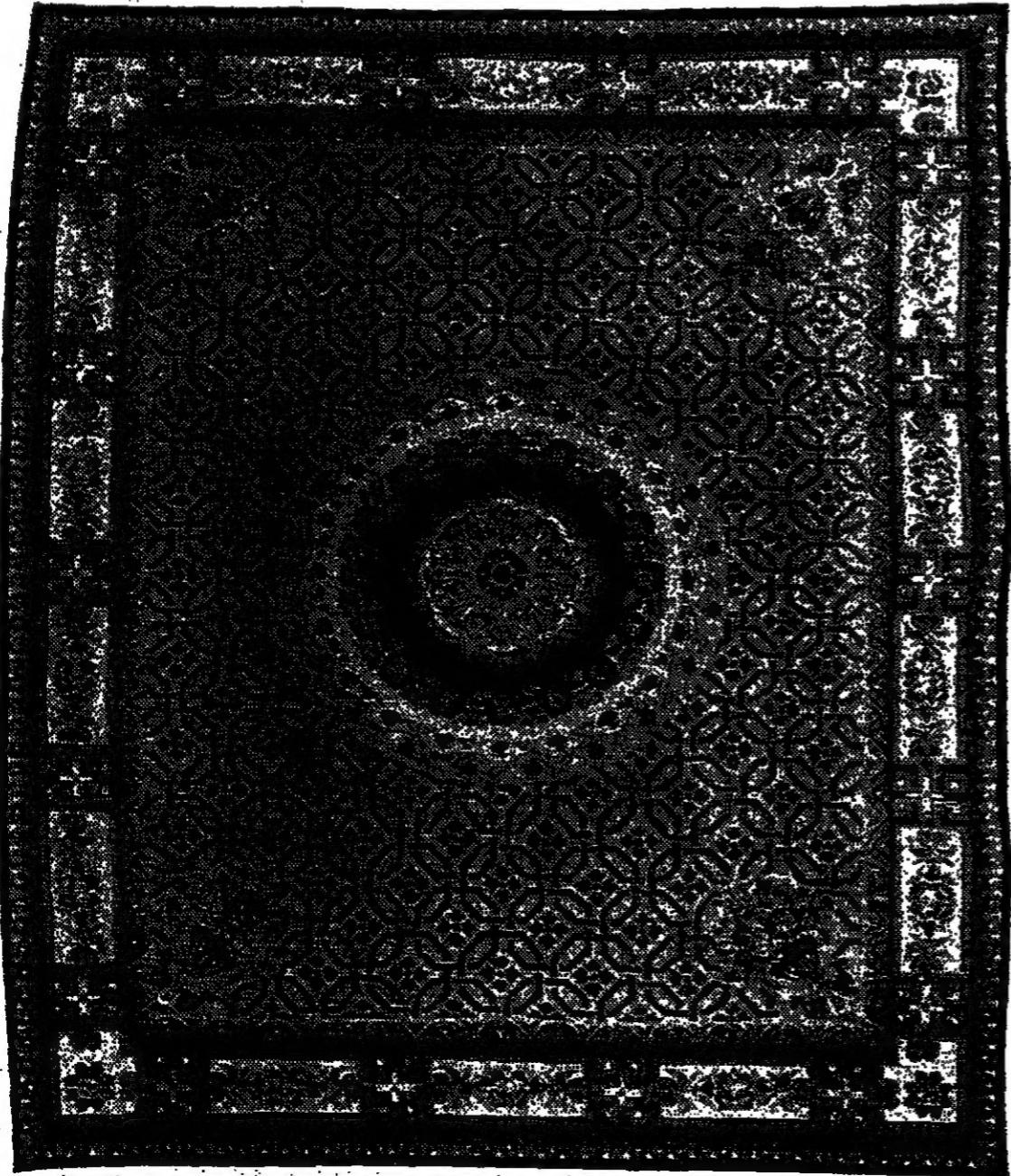
These days, she says, she spends a lot of her time on the family business: the Austin-based patchwork of radio and television stations as well as ranch lands established by her husband back in 1942. "During the week I live in a little apartment above the store, so to speak," she says. "Then on Fridays I go out to the ranch." Since giving it officially to the government in 1972 as a public site, Lady Bird makes the 60-mile drive to walk into a house that tourists have passed by all week long. "Three hundred thousand people a year come rolling by my front door," she says without a trace of resentment. "I wave to them if I'm there."

But Lady Bird is also involved with a project she started up two years ago, a project that grew out of a lifelong love and brings her, on this clear blue morning, to New York on a groundbreaking visit. She calls it the National Wildflower Research Center, and she means it to be a way

Please turn page

GALERIE CHEVALIER

Dominique et Pierre Chevalier, Experts

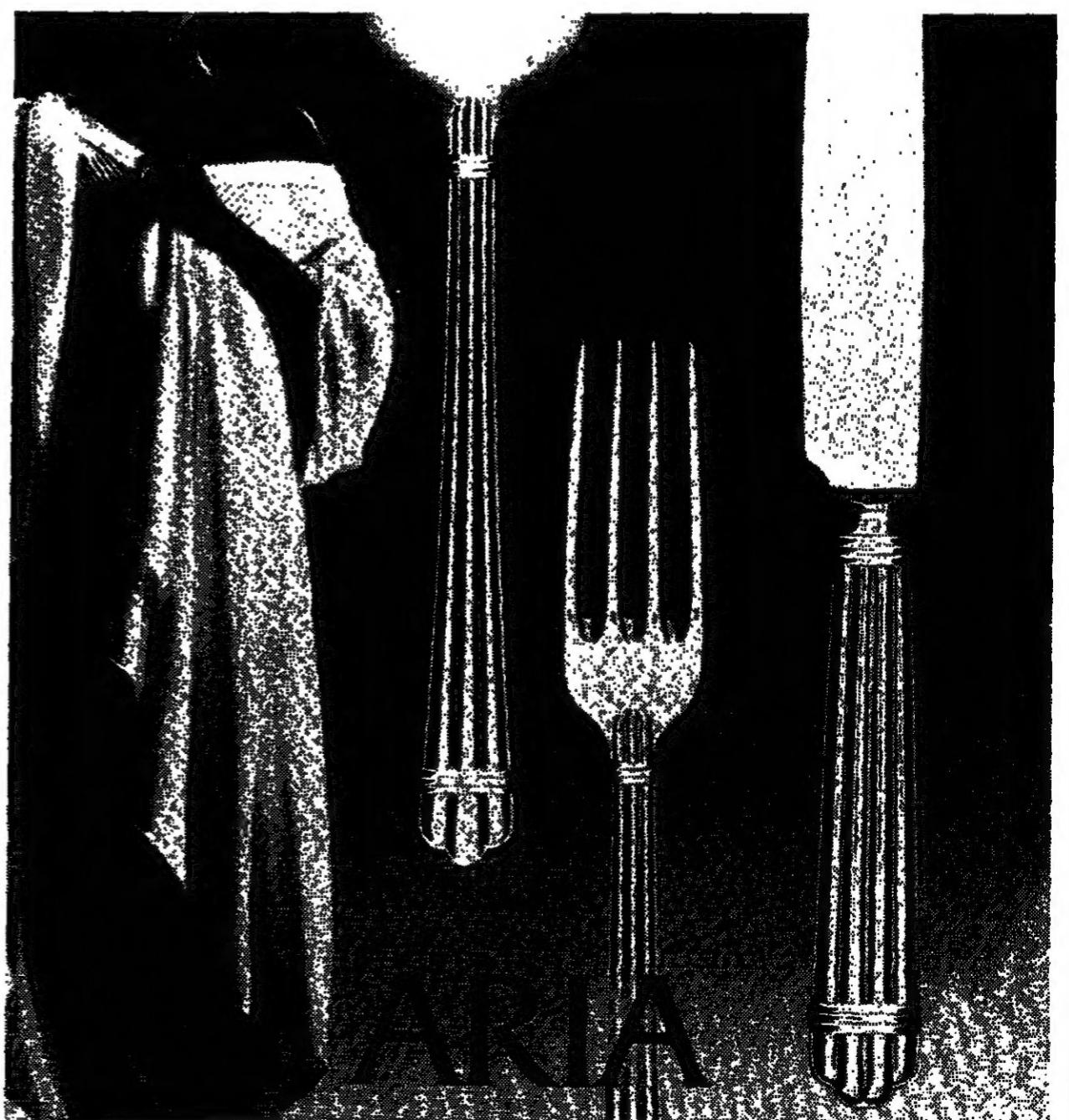


Aubusson Carpet — Restoration period (circa 1825) — 10½ x 12 ft.

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CALENDAR

MAY

14 The Society of Memorial Sloan-Kettering hosts its annual spring dinner-dance in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel. This black-tie event includes a raffle drawing at Sloan-House. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:30. By invitation only. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 794-7972.

15 "An Evening in Vienna" is the theme of the New York Philharmonic's ball this evening at Lincoln Center. Cocktails at 6:30 precede dinner at 7:30. After dinner Zubin Mehta and the Philharmonic Orchestra will perform a program of waltzes in the Viennese tradition, led by dancers from the Joffrey Ballet School. Beginning at 10:30, the Michael Carney Orchestra will entertain for the remainder of the evening. Tickets are \$500. For information, call (212) 580-8700, ext. 381.

16 The International Society of Interior Designers' New York chapter will host a black-tie benefit aboard the *Riveranda*. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner and dancing. Tickets are \$125. Pier 62, West 23rd Street and the Hudson River. For information, call (212) 752-2762.

The League of Women Voters of New York City will host its annual benefit luncheon today at noon in the Hotel Pierre. The Hon. John V. Lindsay will be the guest of honor. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 677-5050.

18 The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary hosts its 15th annual Starlight Ball on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Tickets are \$200. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 598-1383.

20 "A Tribute to Rita Hayworth" is the first national benefit of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pierre. Princess Yasmin Aga Khan, Miss Hayworth's daughter, will serve as general chairman. President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan will be the honorary patrons, and Count and Countess Frederic Chandon will be the benefactors. Film clips of Rita Hayworth's movies will be shown. Cocktails will begin at 7:00 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:00. Tickets range from \$500 to \$1,000. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 581-7370.

This evening at 8:00 Yale University will sponsor "From This Moment On/Yale Salutes Cole Porter" at Carnegie Hall, featuring works by several of America's top composers and a medley of Cole Porter songs sung by Lena Horne. Tickets are \$15. 154 West 57th Street. An after-theater supper with the cast will be held on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Tickets for the performance and supper are \$500. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 772-7431.

21 Sotheby's hosts a cocktail reception and auction of pieces created by students of the Isabel O'Neil Studio Workshop in collaboration with such well-known designers as Mario Buatta, Michael de Santis and Ruben de Saavedra. The evening begins with cocktails at 6:00, followed by a silent auction at 7:30 with dinner and dancing afterward. Tickets for the black-tie reception and auction are \$50, \$150 for the entire evening. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 348-2120.

Lenox Hill Hospital will host its annual spring benefit at the Gershwin Theatre, featuring a preview performance of *Singing in the Rain* at 8:00 p.m. Tickets range from \$100 to \$200. 1633 Broadway. For information, call (212) 794-4507.

To celebrate its 36th anniversary, Just One Break will host the annual Tiffany Feather Ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pierre. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner and dancing. Tickets are \$200, and proceeds will aid this job placement agency for the disabled. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 725-2500.

22 "The Night of the Wildflowers" is the theme of the National Wildflower Research Center's benefit dinner-dance at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Lady Bird Johnson and Helen Hayes serve as chairmen for this black-tie affair, and Bill Blass, Oscar de la Renta, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller and Barbara Walters are among the members of the benefit committee. The cocktail reception begins at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:30 and dancing to the music of Vince Giordano and the Nighthawks. Tickets range from \$300 to \$1,000. Park Avenue at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 650-6976.

23 The Center for Inter-American Relations will hold its fifth annual spring party at Tavern on the Green this evening. Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller will serve as chairmen. Cocktails begin at 7:30, followed by dinner and dancing at 8:30. Central Park West at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 765-0850.

31 Le Louvre des Antiquaires, in conjunction with Guy Laroche perfumes, will present "Autour du Parfum," an exhibition of 350 fragrance-related objets d'art from major museums and private collections. Among the works on view are 17th-century silver pieces and 18th- and 19th-century scent burners. Through September 15. Two place du Palais Royal, Paris.

JUNE

3 The Mount Sinai Medical Center hosts a special performance of *Singing in the Rain* at the Gershwin Theatre at 8:00 p.m. A pre-theater dinner will be held at Tavern on the Green; Mary Tyler Moore will serve as honorary chairwoman. 5:30 p.m. cocktails precede dinner at 6:15. Tickets are \$200. 1633 Broadway, Central Park West at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 650-6976.

6 The Center for Inter-American Relations will hold its fifth annual spring party at Tavern on the Green this evening. Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller will serve as chairmen. Cocktails begin at 7:30, followed by dinner and dancing at 8:30. Central Park West at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 765-0850.

The New York City Ballet hosts its annual spring gala this evening, featuring a preview performance of a new Jerome Robbins ballet. The 8:00 benefit follows cocktails on the Terrace of the New York State Theatre. A champagne supper ball takes place on the Promenade after the show. Oscar de la Renta will chair the black-tie event, along with Mrs. Ahmet Ertegun, Mrs. Samuel P. Reed and Mrs. William P. Rayner. Tickets are \$350 to \$1,000. Lincoln Center. For information, call (212) 870-5676.

Maura Kinney

FOOD

Continued from opening page

naires in their Central Park West apartment and giving away triple that amount in completed surveys. "It was Nina who finally suggested we at least try and make some money out of what was still essentially a hobby," Tim says. "Maybe we could sell a little booklet and write off a few meals. We didn't exactly expect to make a killing or take on the city's big-gum critics."

The guide had its beginnings in Europe some 20 years ago. It was in the early 1960s that Tim and Nina Zagat—then newlyweds—moved to Paris under the patronage of Tim's employer, the old-line law firm Hughes Hubbard & Reed. "A lot of the heavy client entertaining fell to me," recalls Tim, whose name is actually Eugene. "In no time we were eating out five and six days a week—it was a movable feast."

With Tim given carte blanche access to Paris' best and Nina studying cooking at the famous Cordon Bleu, the couple soon began keeping an informal checklist of the restaurants they had tried, comparing their own assessments with the authoritative Michelin and Gault Millau ratings. "We started it for ourselves, really," says Nina, "but after a while began passing along our list to friends and colleagues." Though the Zagats haven't resided in Paris since the late '60s, they continue to update their Paris restaurant survey annually through regular visits and "deep-throat" contacts. Tim refers to the two-sided handout, with its 0-3 ratings and ultratense comments, as "the single best sheet in existence on Paris restaurants."

After resettling in Manhattan in the early 1970s, the Zagats joined a convivial food- and wine-tasting group, which eventually prompted them to start a New York restaurant guide. The first came out in 1979—a one-page roster of 75 restaurants rated by the 100 or so members of their food and wine society.

Three years later the couple discovered they were hand-tabulating more than 200 question-

naire in their Central Park West apartment and giving away triple that amount in completed surveys. "It was Nina who finally suggested we at least try and make some money out of what was still essentially a hobby," Tim says. "Maybe we could sell a little booklet and write off a few meals. We didn't exactly expect to make a killing or take on the city's big-gum critics."

But momentum carried the day. Though they have yet to incorporate and still work out of their apartment, the Zagats—who now use a computer to organize their survey—seem poised for the start of a regular Zagat cottage industry. In addition to individual book sales at \$7.95 apiece, the Regency Hotel has begun offering the guide to VIP guests as an added amenity. A blue-bound, gold-edged deluxe edition suitable for corporate imprints is also available this year: the well-connected Zagats have marketed it to contacts at Citibank, Bloomingdale's, Morgan Stanley, Charles P. Young Company (which has ordered 3,000 copies) and several big law firms for distribution to clients, customers and staff members. There is talk of a separate composite survey for food emporiums, caterers, wine shops and mail-order catalogs, and Tim even hints that a major magazine has expressed interest in publishing a nationwide Zagat directory, or regional ones for various cities.

Despite their willingness to branch out, the Zagats are strongly opposed to enlarging either the guide's diminutive format or its selective voting. Says Tim: "We have to preserve the insider, clubby feeling the survey enjoys—otherwise it will begin to look like all the other overblown guides." Yet even a club has its limits. "Somebody wrote in suggesting that all of the Zagat reviewers get together once a year for a big dinner," he confides somewhat uneasily. "What a nightmare that would be!" Spoken like a man who truly knows the passions of 1,000 critics.

Allan Ripp

Le Louvre des Antiquaires
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collections. Among
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pieces and 18th-
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other 15. Two places
Royal, Paris.

JUNE:

The Mount Sinai Medical Center hosts a special
Gershwin Theatre at
pretheater dinner &
Tavern on the Green.
Moore will serve as host
flat. \$30 p.m., cocktail
dinner at 6:15. Tickets
Broadway, Central
at 67th Street. For info
all (212) 650-0976.

The Center for Inter-
Relations will be
annual spring party at
Green this evening.
Mrs. David Rockefeller
as chairman. Cocktails
1:30, followed by
lancing at 8:30. Central
at 67th Street. For info
call (212) 765-0850.

New York City Ballet's
annual spring gala this
featuring a preview per-
of a new Jerome Ra-
t. The \$30 benefit
tells on the Terrace of
New York State Theatre. A
supper ball takes place
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de la Renta will char-
tic event, along with
et Ertegun. Mrs. Sam
and Mrs. William H.
Tickets are \$350 to \$100.
ohn Center. For info
212) 870-8676.

STYLE

THE MAN WHO CAUGHT
THE RICH AT PLAY

Jerome Zerbe's Sutton Place apartment in New York is much like him: elegant and full of memories. Its shelves contain a hundred volumes of 20,000 black-and-white photographs he took between 1933 and 1973. There are pictures of debutantes on sweeping lawns, of Grace Kelly on an early date with Rainier, of Jimmy Cagney celebrating New Year's Eve, Hedy Lamarr clowning with Cary Grant and Brenda

great beauties of the 1930s and '40s often look foolish and ungainly to our eyes. But the Brenda Frazier, who stares from Zerbe's scrapbooks looks fresh and innocent and beautiful, like someone who could step from the pages of *Vogue* or *Harper's Bazaar* tomorrow. Part of this, no doubt, stems from Zerbe's reputation for never having kept an unflattering photograph: no crooked feet or wrinkled necks here.



For 40 years, Jerome Zerbe's camera captured nightlife in high society.

Frazier as the girl of the year.

Zerbe, now 80, is credited by many with having invented, in the 1930s, a new form of journalism, one that flourishes today in *People magazine* and *Women's Wear Daily*. He made an art form of candid shots of society people and movie stars in the most private of their public moments. Before Zerbe there were no such photographic records of the rich and famous at play. Like many revolutions, this one resulted from a confluence of technology and sociology. The perfecting of the flashbulb (long since outdated by the strobe) and faster films allowed photographers to work indoors, in relaxed, unposed settings. And Zerbe was, as he puts it, "an insider looking out," not as he describes one of today's society columnists, "a secretary...looking in" at what passes for society.

There is a special quality to Zerbe's photographs. In old movies and other archives the

editor, who bought a few. When *Parade* folded, Zerbe headed for New York to seek fame and fortune. He ran into Harry Bull on the street and was hired to photograph parties for *Town & Country* at \$150 a month.

Soon Zerbe had another job; he arranged to take parties of his friends to the new Rainbow Room atop Rockefeller Center. He would photograph his socially prominent friends, and the pictures would be supplied to society pages. For this, Zerbe would be paid \$75 a week, and, of course, there would be no tab for his elegant dinners. To celebrate, Zerbe stopped by El Morocco for a drink and was promptly hired to do the same thing for that nightclub, for an additional \$75 a week. John Perona, the owner of El Morocco, soon demanded Zerbe's undivided loyalty. "Perona told me," says Zerbe, "that what I'd save in taxi fares not going to the Rainbow roof would mean I'd be making more money."

For the next five years, between 1933 and 1938, Zerbe and his camera spent almost every night at El Morocco, introducing friends, eating, drinking and snapping photographs. "Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt used to come to El Morocco with a pile of hatboxes," he recalls. "She'd put on one different hat after another, and I'd photograph her in each." Mrs. Vanderbilt might not return to El Morocco for weeks, but she would still adorn the society pages, photographed on "different" evenings in El Morocco.

After wartime service as a Navy chief photographer, Zerbe returned to New York as society editor of *Town & Country*. But mostly he took pictures. He had the Jergens Lotion account and convinced his socialite friends they should appear in ads promoting the hand cream. Zerbe photographed the wedding of Babe Cushing Mortimer to William S. Paley and snapped Jacqueline Bouvier as a debutante. He photographed Firestone weddings and considered the coming-out party of Anne and Charlotte Ford the greatest spectacle he'd ever attended. Katherine Hepburn posed for a fashion shot on the lawn of Zerbe's Connecticut home, and Winston Churchill walked down to the edge of a beach in Jamaica so that Zerbe could pose him against the sunset.

All that has changed now. Zerbe says there is no society left, and so he wouldn't be interested in taking pictures. "At half the parties you see in *WWD*," he says, "the people wouldn't go, there wouldn't even be a party if they thought there wasn't going to be a photographer." Nonetheless, his pictures remain to jog our memory or encourage our fantasies of an earlier era. A Boswell with a camera, Zerbe has created a vivid record of a way of life gone by.

—Don Rosendale

HERE & THERE

Continued from opening page

of both celebrating and preserving the breathtaking variety of wildflowers that annually casts a rich embroidery across her native Texas and beyond. Abetted by a roster of Upper East Siders whose social and financial clout is awesome even in a city awash with benefit committees, Lady Bird is bringing her cause to the Seventh Regiment Armory on May 22 for a one-time gala evening that includes, for \$600, \$1,000 or \$2,000 a couple, dinner, dancing and, of course—an extravagant display of wildflowers.

For a First Lady who left Washington a legacy of tulips and a Federal highway beautification program, and who in the process pointed the way for future First Ladies to champion a single civic cause, the National Wildflower Research Center is a logical next step. But when Lady Bird talks about wildflowers, the images that come first to mind are of her childhood in East Texas. "Nature has always been my relief and pleasure and joy," she says. "I grew up close to Caddo Lake, and I spent a lot of time alone walking

out through that mysterious country. There were winding sandy roads that had gnarled cypress trees dripping with Spanish moss. There were black-eyed Susans and wild roses on the fences in spring, and there were bluebonnets covering the hills, with Indian paintbrush sparkling them up like lipstick on a woman."

For all their natural beauty and the poetry so often evident in their nomenclature, wildflowers from Cinnabar Ladies' Tresses to Maiden Blue-eyed Mary have been taken for granted or thoughtlessly cleared as developers cut through the countryside. In her native Texas Lady Bird was saddened particularly to see state roadsides cleared of wildflowers, and public displays of "store-bought" flowers installed in shopping malls rather than the wild sprays of color indigenous to the surrounding land. In 1969, back from Washington, she established an annual prize, complete with barbecue party and live country music, for highway maintenance men who did the most to help preserve roadside wildflowers. It was with her

gift of 60 acres of land on the Colorado River in Central Texas near Austin, as well as \$125,000 (matched by Laurance Rockefeller), that the National Wildflowers Research Center was finally established. Its purpose, says Lady Bird, is twofold: "We want to encourage use in the landscape of plants, flowers and trees; and we want to maintain a clearinghouse to answer questions about what is being done where—the agricultural schools, the botanical gardens and so forth."

In the small talk that signals an interview's end, Lady Bird says she'll soon be visiting her daughter Lynda Robb in Virginia, who with husband Chuck has made her a grandmother three times over. She says she's 72 and seems not to mind that at all. She seems glad to be free of the difficult burden that history capriciously imposed on her, though she doesn't say that. And she seems, despite the round-the-clock company of the Secret Service agents who are vestiges of that history, despite the tour buses rolling by the ranch, to be very much alone. But she seems, as she has throughout her public life, to keep a bright light within: of strength, of spirit, of a rare, transcending grace.

—Michael Shnayerson



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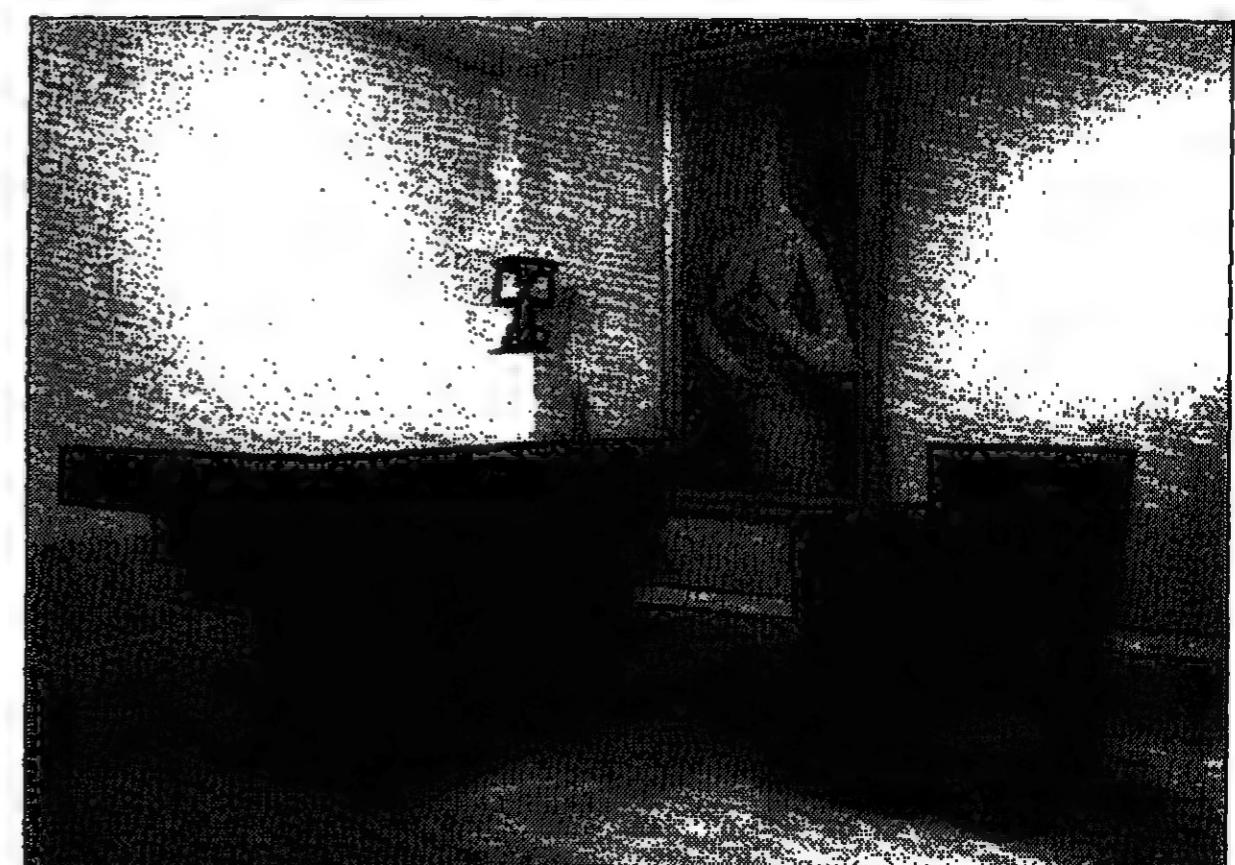
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MARIA DE BEYRIE GALLERY



Desk: H. 80cm, L. 178cm, D. 80cm.
Chair: H. 75cm, L. 67cm, D. 50cm.

Photo: Jean-Pierre Godard

Exceptional desk in dark pickled oak by Pierre Legrain, with its chair, which formerly belonged to the writer Maurice Martin du Gard, circa 1926.

The desk itself is a very beautiful object, a true museum piece in which Legrain's art stands out as a signature. (From the *Cahiers d'Art* 1928).

The heavy, iridescent, pickled oak sculptural object dominated the house of the writer Maurice Martin du Gard. Massive and robust, it symbolizes African art through the prism of Cubism. It is a perfect example of Pierre Legrain's art, a piece of furniture that goes well with the main works of the 1920s: "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon," a sculpture by Brancusi, a helmet mask from Gabon (i.e. the former collection of Paul Guillaume and Jacques Doucet). The external rusticity of this desk is only a better symbol of African art. Pierre Legrain's works were often unique, especially created for such personalities as Madame J. Tichard, Monsieur Pierre Meyer or the Viscount of Noailles.

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Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture

Wednesday, May 15, 1985 at 7 p.m.
Catalogue #5882, \$15 or \$17 if ordered by mail.



Paul Gauguin, *Conversation Tropiques (Négresses Canant)*,
signed and dated 87, oil on canvas,
24½ x 29½ in. (61.5 x 75 cm.)
To be sold on May 15 at
Christie's in New York.



Georges Braque, *Violon et Verre*,
signed on the reverse, painted in 1914,
oil on canvas, 25½ x 36½ in.
(64 x 92 cm.) To be sold on May 15 at
Christie's in New York.

Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part II)

Thursday, May 16, 1985 at 2:30 p.m.
Catalogue #5886, \$15 or \$17 if ordered by mail.



Jean Metzinger, *Portrait de Suzanne Phœbe*,
signed, oil on canvas, 39½ x 28½ in. (100 x 73 cm.)
To be sold May 16
at Christie's in New York.



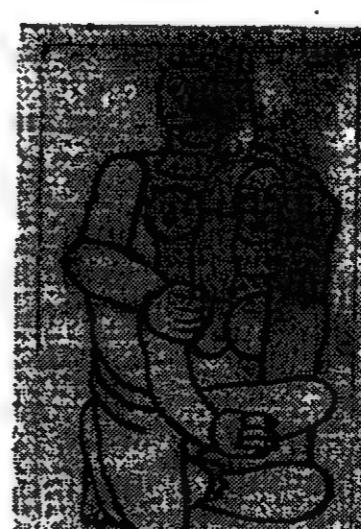
Barbara Hepworth, *Hand Sculpture (with strings)*,
carved and polished cherry wood with string,
29½ in. high (70.5 cm.)
To be sold on May 16
at Christie's in New York.

Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolors

Thursday, May 16, 1985 at 10:30 a.m.
Catalogue #5884, \$14 or \$16 if ordered by mail.



Edgar Degas, *Femme Nue, Le Pied Appuyé sur une Banquette*,
stamped with signature (L. 658)—with atelier stamp (L. 657)
on the reverse, drawn circa 1894,
charcoal and pastel on paper,
35½ x 22½ in.
To be sold on May 16
at Christie's in New York.



Fernand Léger, *Deux Personnages*,
signed with initials and dated 29,
brush and India ink on buff paper squared for transfer,
20 x 12½ in. (50.8 x 32 cm.)
To be sold May 16
at Christie's in New York.

Auctions to be held in our galleries at 502 Park Avenue in New York.
Fully illustrated catalogues are available through Christie's Publications
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These exhibitions are on view in New York from May 9 through May 14.
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CHRISTIE'S
NEW YORK

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY MAY 11-12, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

Lower Refining Capacity Seen Raising U.S. Imports

By ROBERT D. HERSHY JR.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Eight years ago the United States imported 8.8 million barrels of oil a day, about 43 percent of its total needs. Alarmed by such heavy dependence on foreign suppliers, President Jimmy Carter started a program of price decontrol and other steps that he said would guarantee that the 1977 import level would never be exceeded.

Higher prices, combined with recession, worked to produce a spectacular decline — far steeper and faster than anyone expected. This year imports are running at well under 4 million barrels a day and few people worry any longer about America's energy security. The Reagan administration, in fact, now proposes to save money by suspending further purchases for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve — a stockpile of oil intended to be drawn upon in an emergency.

But many of U.S. oil companies, including some of the international giants, think the country is again becoming dangerously vulnerable. This time, their worry is not about supplies of crude oil but about the nation's diminished capacity to refine oil.

Imports of cut-rate gasoline and other refined products pouring in from Venezuela, China, Romania and elsewhere now take more than 5 percent of the total American market, and more than 15 percent on the East Coast. A severe squeeze on profit margins and the cutting of government-mandated subsidies have led to the closing of more than 100 refineries since 1981, reducing operable capacity to 13.6 million barrels a day, from 18.6 million.

With half a dozen new state-owned refineries being brought into operation by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, American refiners have decided it is time to seek protection from the government.

They say that OPEC countries, more interested in maximizing revenues than in profitability, can undersell even the most efficient American refiner. Selling cut-rate gasoline is also a way to skirt OPEC's official oil prices.

THE American refiners say that by maintaining since the 1950's only a trivial 1.25-cent-a-gallon (3.8 liters) tariff on imported gasoline, the government is in effect condoning a new form of import dependence. Overreliance on foreign refined products — and the accompanying atrophy of domestic capacity — is just as worrisome as overdependence on foreign crude. They question, in fact, whether in a crisis the United States would be able to refine its now-sizable oil stockpile.

"Our strategic reserve for gasoline is our refining industry," says Joseph L. Stratman, an official of Texas City Refining Inc., a member of the Independent Refiners Coalition.

But would it really be a good idea to limit imports of gasoline, such as by a flexible quota system that would go into effect when the utilization rate of American refineries falls below a pre-established floor?

Although the refiners' argument relies heavily on the possible risks to national security — and therefore cannot be fully rebutted in purely economic terms — the case for protection is not very persuasive.

For one thing, protectionism in other areas of trade has raised prices in the past. For another, there is little likelihood of a shortage of domestic refining capacity in the foreseeable future.

The utilization rate for American refineries was only 76.7 percent during April and even a major drawdown of the reserve could be handled with little strain. And in a pinch some idled capacity could be restarted, although in many cases that could not be done overnight or without substantial cost.

Previous efforts to restrict petroleum imports, moreover, have distorted the market, held prices up and, paradoxically, caused huge refineries to be built in the Caribbean rather than in the United States.

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.

	\$/Dollar	\$/Pound	\$/DM	\$/F.F.	\$/NL	\$/DM	\$/F.L.	\$/Yen
Amsterdam	1.528	1.438	112.97	72.78	0.7169	1.3426	133.80	7.74
Australia (\$)	2.025	1.825	—	—	2.3225	17.2625	21.95	24.97
Belgium (\$)	1.525	1.425	112.95	72.75	0.7167	1.3424	133.78	7.72
Brussels (\$)	1.523	1.423	112.93	72.73	0.7165	1.3422	133.76	7.70
Frankfurt	1.521	1.421	112.91	72.71	0.7163	1.3420	133.74	7.68
Milan	1.519	1.419	112.89	72.69	0.7161	1.3418	133.72	7.66
New York (\$)	1.517	1.417	112.87	72.67	0.7159	1.3416	133.70	7.64
Paris	1.521	1.421	112.85	72.65	0.7157	1.3414	133.68	7.62
Stockholm	1.520	1.420	112.83	72.63	0.7155	1.3412	133.66	7.60
Vienna	1.518	1.418	112.81	72.61	0.7153	1.3410	133.64	7.58
ECU	0.7177	0.6177	2.2027	1.4222	0.5267	4.4445	4.7725	1.08
1 SDR	0.90403	0.80403	2.3072	1.5265	0.5364	4.5564	4.8829	1.16

Dollar Down, Trading Quiet

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most other leading currencies in quiet trading Friday, closing near its lows of the day, as interest rates fell in the United States.

Gold prices slipped in Hong Kong but rose later in Europe and the United States. Republic National Bank of New York said gold bullion was bid at \$316 a troy ounce as of 4 p.m. EDT, up \$3 from the late bid Thursday and up \$4.50 from the previous week's end.

The dollar's losses Friday

brought its retreat for the week to 4.5 percent, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's trade-weighted index against other 10 major currencies. In the previous two weeks, the dollar had gained 7.4 percent.

In New York trading the British pound rose Friday to \$1.2380 from Thursday's close of \$1.2255. In other late trading in New York, the dollar fell to 3.1070 Deutsche marks from Thursday's 3.1310; to 9.4650 French francs from 9.5075; and to 2.6150 Swiss francs from 2.6330.

The slowdown will continue into next year with an even more sluggish 2.2-percent growth rate, the report predicted.

The council's report generally took a dimmer view of the outlook for the economy than the Reagan administration has taken.

The report predicted a 3.1-percent rate of real growth in gross national product this year, down sharply from last year's robust rate of 6.8 percent and lower than the 3.5-percent to 4.0-percent rate expected by the Reagan administration.

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Fridays NYSE Closing

Tables include the notional prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Quot. Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

19	13	Outsize	28	23	10	376	124	124	124	+ 2
456	216	Overall	1,060	23	21	257	24	254	246	+ 16
156	106	Oxford	24	23	11	160	12	116	116	+ 16
		P								
316	18	PHH	128	23	23	180	205	205	205	- 16
425	224	PRG	148	44	44	120	344	324	324	+ 16
152	124	PSA	120	23	23	120	120	120	120	+ 16
107	107	Petco	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
224	206	PetCo	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
976	56	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
152	152	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
724	54	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
206	206	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
216	216	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
172	112	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
112	64	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
576	576	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
224	224	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
216	216	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
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112	64	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
576	576	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
224	224	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
216	216	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
206	206	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
216	216	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
172	112	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
112	64	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
576	576	Pochee	125	23	23	125	125	125	125	+ 16
224	224	Pochee	125	23	23	125				

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford Seeks Global Ties to Shift Output*The Associated Press*

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. is looking for global alliances that would allow the automaker to move a larger portion of its manufacturing abroad, its chairman, Donald Petersen, said.

He told stockholders Thursday that Ford has discussed linkups with Fiat SpA of Italy, Yamaha Motor Co. of Japan and Kia Industrial Co. of South Korea.

In addition, Ford is increasing business with Mazda Motor Corp.

SBC to Open Frankfurt Unit*Reuters*

ZURICH — Swiss Bank Corp., Switzerland's second-largest bank, said Friday that it was planning to open a subsidiary in Frankfurt, in a new indication that Swiss banks are being attracted to West Germany.

The Basel-based bank said its decision was based on the size and worldwide importance of the West German economy, and was reinforced by the relaxation this month of financial rules by the Bundesbank.

Credit Suisse said two months ago it was negotiating a takeover of Effectenbank-Warburg in Frankfurt.

The Bundesbank announced last month that foreign banks legally resident in the country could participate in the lucrative underwriting of Deutsche mark-denominated Eurobonds, which had previously been limited to West German banks.

Swiss Bank Corp.'s assets, excluding subsidiaries, stood at 123 billion Swiss francs (\$46.9 billion) at the end of March.

COMPANY NOTES

Ackley Communications Inc. reported reaching agreement to buy radio stations KSGO and KGON-FM in Portland, Oregon, exchanging 600,000 common shares for outstanding warrants starting May 17.

Ametech Mobile Communications Inc. and Centel Inc. reported

signing a reciprocal agreement allowing customers to use their cellular mobile telephones in Centel's Canadian markets and Ameritech's U.S. markets.

Barclays Bank PLC intends to capitalize its future investment subsidiary, Barclays de Zoete Weerd, at \$220 million (\$272 million), and the government bonds trading arm of the new company at a minimum of £15 million.

BOC Group PLC will sell its U.S.-based gases and related products business, Arvonco, to Kotsu Sanso Kogyo Co. Ltd.; a new company, KN-Aronco Inc., will be part-owned by the Japanese industrial gas company, Nippon Sanso Ltd.

Butes Gas & Oil Co. has sold a 60-percent interest in its oil and natural gas operations outside the United States and Canada to an unidentified overseas lender in return for canceling \$20 million in convertible subordinated secured notes.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. shareholders authorized an increase in the number of outstanding shares from 125 million to 250 million; the company said they would be used for general corporate purposes.

Wyse Technology filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an offering of two million shares of common stock, 1.7 million by the company, 100,000 by stockholders and 200,000 for results following their sale to Alter Computer Systems, a principal shareholder.

Gates Learjet Corp. is resuming assembly of its Learjet 55, citing an improving market, and said it gradually will recall employees laid off several months ago.

"In total, after a pleasing start we are looking forward to the current year with confidence," he said.

Dresdner reported in April that group 1984 net profit fell to 35.9 million Deutsche marks (\$120.1 million) from 382.9 million DM in 1983 on an end-1984 balance sheet of 174.72 billion DM after 160.83 billion DM.

Hoover Universal Inc. shareholders approved a proposal, expected to become effective May 12, to merge with a subsidiary of Johnson Controls Inc.

RCA Corp. said RCA Service Co. bought a 17.7-percent equity stake in Logisticus Inc., a property systems management company, for \$6 million and signed an option to acquire controlling interest over a three-year period.

Squibb Corp. has agreed to sell its U.S. animal health division to Solvay & Cie SA of Belgium for an after-tax gain of about \$12 million.

U.S. Medical Enterprise Inc. will merge with American Emergency Center Inc., issuing 545,587 shares of common stock for all outstanding common and preferred shares and common stock warrants.

Wyse Technology filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an offering of two million shares of common stock, 1.7 million by the company, 100,000 by stockholders and 200,000 for results following their sale to Alter Computer Systems, a principal shareholder.

AGA Seeks 90% Of Tool Firm in \$331-Million Bid*Reuters*

STOCKHOLM — AGA Group, the Swedish gas concern, said Friday it will seek to raise its stake in Uddeholms AB, the tool and power company, to at least 90 percent from about 50 percent in a transaction put at 3 billion kronor (\$331.8 million).

AGA's president, Marcus Storch, said the company had made an offer to buy all Uddeholms shares. He said payment would be made through offering AGA stock and cash.

Mr. Storch said AGA would make a share issue of restricted B shares as part of any accord.

He added that the offer was made on condition that AGA obtained at least 90 percent of the Uddeholms stock.

Trading in AGA and Uddeholms shares was halted earlier this week ahead of Friday's announcement.

Mr. Storch said the move would increase AGA's financial strength and provide increased opportunities for expansion within the industrial gas sector.

Cadbury to Purchase SodaStream*Reuters*

LONDON — SodaStream Holdings PLC has agreed to be acquired by Cadbury Schweppes PLC for £26.2 million (\$32.4 million) on a share offer basis, a joint statement said Friday. The accord is to be completed by the middle of June.

SodaStream, which specializes in marketing carbonated drinks systems for home use, is owned by some 56 shareholders and is quoted on a restricted basis under stock exchange rules. Cadbury officials said the acquisition is an opportunity to break into a growth market with worldwide potential.

The statement said Cadbury had offered 31 ordinary shares, or £4.40 each, for every 10 ordinary

shares of SodaStream. The cash alternative will be provided on the basis of £50.38 and 93 ordinary shares of Cadbury for every 40 ordinary shares of SodaStream. The Cadbury shares will be bought at 154 pence each by the merchant bankers, Kleinwort Benson Ltd., and will not qualify for 1984's final dividend.

Cadbury officials said Scottish American Investment Co. and Anticenna Television Group PLC, which own 29.5 percent and 22.4 percent, respectively, of SodaStream's issued share capital, had agreed to tender their shares.

SodaStream's net assets April 30 were £8.54 million. The company estimates it had a pretax loss of about £4.5 million in the 12 months ending April 30, compared with a profit of £2.3 million the previous 12 months. The loss includes about £2.8 million from test marketing in the United States and West Germany, plus exceptional losses of about £0.000.

The principal cause of loss in Britain, SodaStream's main source of business, was the disruption caused by the introduction of new equipment, the company said. But sales the last six months were ahead of those for the same period a year ago and the new equipment now is in place.

Cadbury shares sold for 162 pence after the announcement, little changed from Thursday's close of 161 pence.

Nestlé Acquires Coffee Roaster*Reuters*

NEW YORK — Nestlé Holdings Inc., a U.S. subsidiary of the Swiss-based food giant Nestlé SA, said it has acquired a California-based coffee roaster, M.J.B. Co. Terms were not disclosed.

Nestlé said on Thursday that M.J.B. joined a list of 12 other Nestlé Holdings' companies in the United States.

M.J.B. is a producer and distributor of roast, ground and instant coffee with manufacturing plants in Union City, California and Denver, Colorado. The company also distributes tea and rice products.

Dresdner Bank Chief Cites Rise in Business in Early '85*Reuters*

FRANKFURT — Reflecting a strong underlying trend in the West German economy, Dresdner Bank AG's business volume in the first months of this year rose significantly above that of the same period last year, the management board spokesman, Wolfgang Röller, said Friday.

He told the annual meeting that profits had also risen and both interest commission and trading surpluses were higher than a year ago.

"In total, after a pleasing start we are looking forward to the current year with confidence," he said.

Dresdner reported in April that group 1984 net profit fell to 35.9 million Deutsche marks (\$120.1 million) from 382.9 million DM in 1983 on an end-1984 balance sheet of 174.72 billion DM after 160.83 billion DM.

Mr. Röller said weak West German economic data at the beginning of the year did not indicate any change in trends for the economy in general and were due to special factors, including a contraction of building activity because of cold weather.

The bank estimates that the economy will grow between 2½ and 3 percent in 1985.

But Mr. Röller said he doubted that Western Europe would take over the locomotive function for

Tenneco Acquires IHC-Europe Assets*The Associated Press*

HOUSTON — Tenneco Inc. said Friday that it had completed its purchase of the French, German and Danish farm-equipment units of International Harvester Co.

Earlier, Tenneco, a Houston-based conglomerate with interests that range from natural gas pipelines to shipbuilding, purchased International Harvester France and its European operations for \$430 million.

Those operations are being combined with Tenneco's J.I. Case farm and construction-equipment division.

The European acquisition was announced after agreement with the French government on the re-alignment and financial restructuring of International Harvester France and on conclusion of definitive agreements with the French, German and Danish lending institutions.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

10 May 1985

The net asset values quotations shown below were supplied by the funds listed with the following abbreviations: (a) - daily; (b) - weekly; (c) - monthly.

(d) - daily; (e) - weekly; (f) - monthly; (g) - quarterly; (h) - semi-annual; (i) - annual.

(j) - daily; (k) - weekly; (l) - monthly; (m) - quarterly; (n) - semi-annual; (o) - annual.

(p) - daily; (q) - weekly; (r) - monthly; (s) - quarterly; (t) - semi-annual; (u) - annual.

(v) - daily; (w) - weekly; (x) - monthly; (y) - quarterly; (z) - semi-annual.

(aa) - daily; (bb) - weekly; (cc) - monthly; (dd) - quarterly; (ee) - semi-annual; (ff) - annual.

(gg) - daily; (hh) - weekly; (ii) - monthly; (jj) - quarterly; (kk) - semi-annual; (ll) - annual.

(mm) - daily; (nn) - weekly; (oo) - monthly; (pp) - quarterly; (qq) - semi-annual; (rr) - annual.

(tt) - daily; (uu) - weekly; (vv) - monthly; (ww) - quarterly; (xx) - semi-annual; (yy) - annual.

(zz) - daily; (aa) - weekly; (bb) - monthly; (cc) - quarterly; (dd) - semi-annual; (ee) - annual.

(ff) - daily; (gg) - weekly; (hh) - monthly; (ii) - quarterly; (jj) - semi-annual; (kk) - annual.

(ll) - daily; (mm) - weekly; (nn) - monthly; (oo) - quarterly; (pp) - semi-annual; (qq) - annual.

(rr) - daily; (ss) - weekly; (tt) - monthly; (uu) - quarterly; (vv) - semi-annual; (ww) - annual.

(yy) - daily; (zz) - weekly; (aa) - monthly; (bb) - quarterly; (cc) - semi-annual; (dd) - annual.

(ff) - daily; (gg) - weekly; (hh) - monthly; (ii) - quarterly; (jj) - semi-annual; (kk) - annual.

(ll) - daily; (mm) - weekly; (nn) - monthly; (oo) - quarterly; (pp) - semi-annual; (qq) - annual.

(rr) - daily; (ss) - weekly; (tt) - monthly; (uu) - quarterly; (vv) - semi-annual; (ww) - annual.

(yy) - daily; (zz) - weekly; (aa) - monthly; (bb) - quarterly; (cc) - semi-annual; (dd) - annual.

(ff) - daily; (gg) - weekly; (hh) - monthly; (ii) - quarterly; (jj) - semi-annual; (kk) - annual.

(ll) - daily; (mm) - weekly; (nn) - monthly; (oo) - quarterly; (pp) - semi-annual; (qq) - annual.

(rr) - daily; (ss) - weekly; (tt) - monthly; (uu) - quarterly; (vv) - semi-annual; (ww) - annual.

(yy) - daily; (zz) - weekly; (aa) - monthly; (bb) - quarterly; (cc) - semi-annual; (dd) - annual.

(ff) - daily; (gg) - weekly; (hh) - monthly; (ii) - quarterly; (jj) - semi-annual; (kk) - annual.

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(rr) - daily; (ss) - weekly; (tt) - monthly; (uu) - quarterly; (vv) - semi-annual; (ww) - annual.

(yy) - daily; (zz) - weekly; (aa) - monthly; (bb) - quarterly; (cc) - semi-annual; (dd) - annual.

(ff) - daily; (gg) - weekly; (hh) - monthly; (ii) - quarterly; (jj) - semi-annual; (kk) - annual.

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(yy) - daily; (zz) - weekly; (aa) - monthly; (bb) - quarterly; (cc) - semi-annual; (dd) - annual.

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(ll) - daily; (mm) - weekly; (nn) - monthly; (oo) - quarterly; (pp) - semi-annual; (qq) - annual.

(rr) - daily; (ss) - weekly; (tt) - monthly; (uu) - quarterly; (vv) - semi-annual; (ww) - annual.

(yy) - daily; (zz) - weekly; (aa) - monthly; (bb) - quarterly; (cc) - semi-annual; (dd) - annual.

(ff) - daily; (gg) - weekly; (hh) - monthly; (ii) - quarterly; (jj) - semi-annual; (kk) - annual.

(ll) - daily; (mm) - weekly; (nn) - monthly; (oo) - quarterly; (pp) - semi-annual; (qq) - annual.

(rr) - daily; (ss) - weekly; (tt) - monthly; (uu) - quarterly; (vv) - semi-annual; (ww) - annual.

(yy) - daily; (zz) - weekly; (aa) - monthly; (bb) - quarterly; (cc) - semi-annual; (dd) - annual.

(ff) - daily; (gg) - weekly; (hh) - monthly; (ii) - quarterly; (jj) - semi-annual; (kk) - annual.

(ll) - daily; (mm) - weekly; (nn) - monthly; (oo) - quarterly; (pp) - semi-annual; (qq) - annual.

(rr) - daily; (ss) - weekly; (tt) - monthly; (uu) - quarterly; (vv) - semi-annual; (ww) - annual.

(yy) - daily; (zz) - weekly; (aa) - monthly; (bb) - quarterly; (cc) - semi-annual; (dd) - annual.

(ff) - daily; (gg) - weekly; (hh) - monthly; (ii) - quarterly; (jj) - semi-annual; (kk) - annual.

(ll) - daily; (mm) - weekly; (nn)

**friday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close			
							1000s	High	Low	Quot.
A										
7/16	376	ADI n	.26	14	13	51	52	496	52	+ 16
14/26	516	ADM Lab	.12	14	13	151	152	1446	146	+ 16
22/26	12	AMAC n	.12	14	13	163	165	1792	182	+ 16
5/26	24	AM Int'l	.50	4.07	4.3	103	104	416	420	+ 16
7/26	51	ATT Fd	.32	3.2	3.1	162	164	7912	8024	+ 16
14/26	16	AutelcoPr	.12	14	13	56	57	1246	1256	+ 16
18/24	14	AutelcoU	.12	14	13	164	165	1056	1064	+ 16
5/26	94	Action	.24	2.2	2.1	95	96	1024	1032	+ 16
5/26	3	Action	.24	2.2	2.1	201	202	372	374	+ 16
2/26	16	Actra wt	.12	14	13	203	204	172	173	+ 16
2/26	16	Admira	.14	14	13	205	206	1756	1764	+ 16
17/24	17	Adobe	.26	14	13	119	120	1756	1764	+ 16
2/26	17	Adopt	.12	14	13	207	208	1756	1764	+ 16
4/26	276	ADP Corp's	.40	1.4	1.4	123	124	576	587	+ 16
7/26	56	ADT Col	.12	14	13	209	210	1756	1764	+ 16
7/26	92	Adt Col pl	.12	14	13	211	212	1756	1764	+ 16
10/21	12	Alamco	.24	2.1	2.1	124	125	1146	1148	+ 16
4/26	21	Alamco n	.12	14	13	125	126	1146	1148	+ 16
4/26	21	Alamco wt	.12	14	13	126	127	1146	1148	+ 16
4/26	21	Alamo	.12	14	13	127	128	1146	1148	+ 16
4/26	21	AlamoIn	.12	14	13	128	129	1146	1148	+ 16
4/26	16	Al Alex wt	.12	14	13	129	130	1146	1148	+ 16
10/26	11	AlcoAero	.26	1.4	1.4	131	132	1024	1032	+ 16
10/26	916	AlcoIndl	.26	1.4	1.4	133	134	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	135	136	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	137	138	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	139	140	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	141	142	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	143	144	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	145	146	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	147	148	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	149	150	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	151	152	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	153	154	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	155	156	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	157	158	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	159	160	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	161	162	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	163	164	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	165	166	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	167	168	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	169	170	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	171	172	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	173	174	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	175	176	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	177	178	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	179	180	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	181	182	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	183	184	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	185	186	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	187	188	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	189	190	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	191	192	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	193	194	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	195	196	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	197	198	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	199	200	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	201	202	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	203	204	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	205	206	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	207	208	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	209	210	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	211	212	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	213	214	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	215	216	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	217	218	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	219	220	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	221	222	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	223	224	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	225	226	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	227	228	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	229	230	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	231	232	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	233	234	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	235	236	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	237	238	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	239	240	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	241	242	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	243	244	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	245	246	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	247	248	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	249	250	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	251	252	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	253	254	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	255	256	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	257	258	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	259	260	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	261	262	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	263	264	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	265	266	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	267	268	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	269	270	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	271	272	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	273	274	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	275	276	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	277	278	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	279	280	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	281	282	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	283	284	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	285	286	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	287	288	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	289	290	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	291	292	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	293	294	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	295	296	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	297	298	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	299	300	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	301	302	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	303	304	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	305	306	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	307	308	202	206	+ 16
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10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	311	312	202	206	+ 16
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10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	317	318	202	206	+ 16
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10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	329	330	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	331	332	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	333	334	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	335	336	202	206	+ 16
10/26	516	Almedco	.26	1.4	1.4	337	338	202	206	

Over-the-Counter

May 10

NASDAQ National Market Prices

AMEX High-Low

May 16

(Continued on Page 13)

Computers in China: Enthusiasm Outruns Expertise

(Continued from Page 9)
 by Chinese insistence — born of both pride and government policy — on maintaining by themselves the computers they import. There are other complications: optimized but deeply ingrained work habits, training aimed at the wrong people, even the climate.

Ji Yuxing, director of the General Office of the Computer Industry Administration, a branch of the Ministry of the Electronics Industry, conceded that maintenance is a "big problem." To combat it, he said, the China Computer Technical Service Corp., or CCTSC — an agency with 1,000 employees — has set up 41 training centers across the country, with plans to build 10 more.

The CCTSC has service branches in nearly every province, Mr. Li said. The People's Daily newspaper puts the number of computer-maintenance people in China at a scarce 20,000. The training they receive, foreign experts here say, is generally not yet adequate.

Representatives of computer companies here say that China's goal of servicing its computers with its own maintenance corps is unrealistic. They point out that relatively new buyers simply cannot be as efficient in diagnosing problems as the company that makes a particular model and regularly services it.

"When they buy computers, and many other kinds of technology, the Chinese generally insist on receiving extensive service training from the manufacturer. Their intention is to rely on the manufacturer for service only when absolutely necessary."

The Chinese also tend to insist that any training they get from the manufacturer be conducted overseas because, in the words of David Fong, Hewlett-Packard's China sales manager, such travel is a "lifet ime opportunity" for people who might otherwise never be able to visit a country such as the United States or Japan.

"But this ultimate perk does not



The Associated Press
 A Chinese woman, dressed against the cold, at a computer shop in Beijing. Chinese users are not always able to provide the atmospheric controls needed for computers.

always go to the technicians who most logically should receive it. "Sometimes people who have nothing to do with computers are the ones sent overseas," said Mr. Fong. And one CCTSC engineer said all his training in the United States was on a U.S. computer that he has not touched since returning to China.

China's insistence on self-reliance extends to a refusal, for the most part, to buy "insurance contracts" — special warranties that extend beyond a manufacturer's normal guarantees. Chinese customers are willing to spend "tons of money" for repairs, Mr. Fong said, "but they cannot understand insurance buying."

Given the Chinese approach, many foreign sales representatives here say the best solution to the maintenance difficulties may be some sort of innovative contract that somehow combines instruction for the Chinese with warranty features that will allow proper servicing and thereby preserve a manufacturer's reputation.

With all this, there are also maintenance problems that simply reflect conditions in China. Electricity is subject to wide voltage surges and to blackouts, both of which can wreak havoc with computer systems. And the country can be extremely hot in summer or, in the north, suffer fierce dust storms

when sand blow down from the Gobi Desert each spring.

Chinese users are not always able to provide the special rooms and air-conditioning necessary to protect sensitive equipment.

Foreign experts here also cite the problem of old habits dying hard. For example, it is an article of faith that any machine should be turned off when not in use to save energy. Personal computers tend to be switched on and off many times in a work day. This wears down the equipment — and, according to most studies, does not save energy. But the practice continues.

Another question is just how much one China is getting out of its computers.

In an article last month, The People's Daily newspaper said: "Many users buy their computers in a hurry without first making the necessary preparations and end up leaving their machines idle" because they cannot find useful tasks for the machines. The article said there was a "serious waste problem."

An American salesman here recalls making a sales call to a Chinese institute and finding a \$750,000 computer already on the premises — unused. The maker had gone out of business and the institute had neither the knowledge nor the parts to repair it. The institute bought a new computer from the salesman. It hums along next to the idle machine.

The Chinese have not, for the most part, been innovative with the machines they use. In more other places of the world you might buy a computer for one or two reasons. Then two years later you are using it to do 16 other things," said David R. Keys, general sales manager of Control Data China Inc., a subsidiary of the Minnesota-based Control Data Corp. "I haven't seen much of that here."

But the consensus among foreign experts here is that for China, self-reliance is decades away.

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ACROSS

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- 6 Wants
- 11 Bath, e.g.
- 14 Snipe's habitat
- 19 Navigational system
- 20 "The Terrible" czar
- 22 MAYapple, e.g.
- 24 Emulate Isocrates
- 25 Impofo
- 26 Vietnamese violinist
- 27 Employer
- 28 "Separate Tables" actor
- 29 Choir members
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- 38 — Pasha, The Lion of Janina
- 41 "Then—of warm seas, selected beach": Browning
- 43 Crucial time in 1944
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- 56 Pelion's supporter
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- 54 Atahualpa's subjects

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- 58 Summer quenchers
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- 130 Shock
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- 132 Popularizer of "Mule Train"
- 133 Radiator sound
- 134 Participated in a pep rally
- 135 Tarts thief
- 136 Almond willow
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- 138 Podesta
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- 98 Keebilis

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110 Direction for Dorothy MAYor

113 "Friendly" pronoun

114 Prefix for trust or thesis

117 Director Richter: 1888-1976

121 Bart or Belle St. Philip

famed Italian priest

124 Drowsy one

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138 Podesta

139 Ancient Briton's chariot

98 Keebilis

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38 Trattoria offering

40 " — Girls,"

41 Bond rating

42 W.W. II

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43 Whistlers outside hotels

44 A concern of a seamstress

45 Within: Comb.

46 Encloses tightly

48 Craggy hill

Connors

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47 Relative of krypton

48 A 1984 movie

49 Askew

51 Blackmaller's weapon

52 Flaw

53 Posit

55 Cactus fruit

57 General

LeMAY

59 Bridge bid

61 Rosa in "David Copperfield"

64 Dramatist of Shakespeare's day

65 Encloses tightly

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73 Peloponnesian native

74 These may be dangerous

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77 Gray matters?

78 Muscular contraction

79 Cashmere or kersey

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90 Field

DOWN

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93 Nations of Nyborg

94 So much, to Verdi

95 Hostel

96 DisMAYs

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101 Fernando V. e.g.

102 Whacksworth?

104 Queen's attendant

105 Most pallid

106 Father of Phinehas

110 Status in Rockefeller Center

123 Great Lakes port

125 Linenite and cuprite

126 Soprano Clamma

127 Pete's follower

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112 One of the Joint-Curies

113 Lock

114 Mature

115 Site of games honoring Zeus

116 It has its tricks

118 Wall decoration

119 Dewy-eyed

120 John's delight

121 "Star Wars" pilot

123 Great Lakes port

125 Linenite and cuprite

126 Soprano Clamma

127 Pete's follower

DOWN

128 Andy Capp

129 Wizard of Id

130 R. Morgan

131 Dennis the Menace

132 Garfield

133 Weather

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SPORTS



The Flyers' Brad McCrimmon, left, trips up Brent Ashton and sends him flying.

Black Hawks Gain On Oilers, Flyers Take Lead With Victory

United Press International

CHICAGO — Jack O'Callahan scored one goal and set up another one Thursday night, helping the Chicago Black Hawks snap the Edmonton Oilers' playoff winning streak with a 5-2 decision.

Edmonton leads 2-1 in the best-of-seven Campbell Conference fi-

nal, which is scheduled to continue Sunday at Chicago Stadium. The Oilers had won 12 straight games in Stanley Cup competition, including nine straight this season.

In the other National Hockey League playoff game, the Philadelphia Flyers downed the Quebec Nordiques, 4-2, to take a 2-1 lead in the Wales Conference finals.

After the Black Hawks' victory in Chicago, O'Callahan said: "We deserve to be here. There still are four teams left in this league. We didn't get here by any fluke."

Before Thursday's game, that was questionable. The Hawks lost the first two games by a total of 18-5, including an opening 11-2 defeat. But back in Chicago, the Hawks used tight defense and crisp passing.

O'Callahan's assist in the third period illustrated his point. Standing in his own end, O'Callahan flipped the puck to Denis Savard on center ice, and Savard scored on a breakaway with a backhand shot past goalie Grant Fuhr. The goal gave Chicago a 4-2 lead, and was followed by Troy Murray's empty-net goal.

The Hawks took a 2-0 lead in the first period, and both goals came on brilliant assists. O'Callahan scored at 5:01 on a pass from Rick Peterson that went past three Oilers. Steve Larmer took a pinpoint

shot from Darryl Suter to score one minute later.

"I think they got a lot of breaks,"

Edmonton Coach Glen Sather said.

"They were playing the first game

in front of their fans. Perhaps we

were a little uptight when the game started. Then we made a couple of mistakes and we were down, 2-0."

Edmonton pulled within 2-1

when Jaroslav Pouzar scored his

second goal of the playoffs at 11:14 of

the second period. Suter came up

with his ninth of the playoffs at 14:20 to give Chicago a 3-1 lead.

Mark Messier of the Oilers made

the score 3-2 with a goal at 3:07 of

the final period before Savard's

score at 7:07 ended the threat.

Black Hawks goalie Murray

Bannerman stopped 33 shots to earn his first victory over Edmonton.

He also got an assist on the empty-net goal.

Chicago center Bill Gardner inj-

ured his right knee in the first

period.

Flyers 4, Nordiques 2

In Philadelphia, the defense was

the key to the Flyers' victory.

"I just wanted to survive the

night," said Doug Crossman, who

with his compatriots on the back

line was a tower of strength after

Brad McCrimmon, the team's best

defenseman this season, separated

his shoulder in the first five min-

utes. "We knew we couldn't be car-

rying the puck down the ice all the

time, not that our defense overhauls

the puck anyway. We let the for-

wards take it and get most of the

offensive play going."

"With Brad out," said Brad

Marsh, "a lot of the forwards took

over more of the defensive load. All

we had to do was protect the mid-

ice and in front of the net, not rush

the puck or go into the corners.

They took care of all that."

The Flyers grabbed a 1-0 lead on

a power-play goal by Murray Crav-

en at 12:13 of the first period. But

they already had lost McCrimmon,

who was checked into the boards

from behind by Wilf Paiement. He

will be out for the rest of the play-

offs.

Only 21 seconds after Craven

scored, Peter Stastny passed from

behind the net to Alain Cote in the

slot. He got only a piece of the puck

but it was enough to elude goalie

Pelle Lindbergh to make it 1-1.

With 66 seconds remaining in the

period, Quebec's Pat Price passed

off the sideboards and the puck

eluded Todd Berger, who was

managing the right point on a Phila-

delphia power play. Dale Hunter

picked up the pass and fed Brent

Ashton, who put in a 25-foot wrist

shot.

The Flyers shut down Quebec

the rest of the way. They tied it 1-1

again in the second period when

Joe Paterson connected on a short

wrist shot.

Kirila Sinisalo got the winner

when he took a cross-ice feed from

Peter Zezel and put a wrist shot

home to the short side. That power-

play goal at 11:39 of the second

period was followed by Brian

Propst's score with 7:14 left in the

game also on a power play.

"We were a little tired out there

after taking all those penalties in

the first period," noted Flyers de-

fenseman Patrice, referring to nine

first-period infractions. "We

took a couple of shortcuts in the

second period and it cost us. The

Nordiques have not won there

since 1981."



Alain Cote, left, is congratulated by Nordiques teammate Anton Stastny after his first-period goal against the Flyers.

Mancini Denies Report That He Plans to Retire

The Associated Press

NEW YORK

— Ray (Boon) Mancini, a former World Boxing Association lightweight champion, on Friday denied a published report that he was retiring from boxing.

"As of now, I'm not retired,"

he said.

Mancini said:

"When I make the

announcement, I'll do it the right

way."

The retirement story appeared in Friday's editions of the Daily News.

Mancini told The Associated

Press before leaving for his home-

town of Youngstown, Ohio, that he

was being interviewed for a "Cos-

opolitan" magazine story by the co-author of the Daily News story.

The fighter said that while he

was posing for pictures on Wednes-

day for the magazine story he re-

marked to the writer: "If I can do

things like this for Cosmo, I'll re-

turn."

"I was joking," he said Friday.

Mancini said he had spoken to

his manager, Dave Wolf, about of-

fers for fights.

"I told him he had offers for

three different title fights," Wolf

said.

Mancini hasn't fought since he

lost a 15-round decision to Living-

stone Bramble on Feb. 16 at Reno,

Nevada, in a bid to regain the share

of the 135-pound class champion-

ship he lost to Bramble when he

was stopped in the 14th round at

Buffalo, New York, on June 1,

1984.

Mancini, 24, who has a record of

28-3, with 23 knockouts, won the

title on a first-round knockout of Art Fries on May 8, 1982, and defended it four times before losing to Bramble.

One of Mancini's title defences

ended in tragedy. Duk Koo Kim of Korea landed into a coma after be-

ing knocked out by Mancini in the

14th round on Nov. 13, 1982, and

died several days later.

The second loss to Bramble is

still being appealed to the WBA by

Wolf because a trace of an illegal

substance in Bramble's system was

revealed by a post-fight urinalysis.

Mancini's retirement has been

anticipated since the second loss to

Bramble.

"I ain't coming back. I'm almost

sure of it now," he said. "But I

just want to know if I can still

practice the self-denial a fighter

must have."

The Daily News story quoted

Mancini as saying, "I don't want to

train anymore. I don't want to get

banged around at this stage of the

game. I have used boxing. Don't

worry, I'm not going to let boxing use me."

Giants

Edge

Cubs

in 12th

Inning

Giants

in 12th

ART BUCHWALD

Which Side Are You On?

WASHINGTON — People are constantly asking me if the Reagan administration ever comes to me for personal advice. Up until last week the answer was "no."

But, lo and behold, the other day I received a letter that was in the form of a poll. It said the president wanted to know where I stood on the controversial issues of the day.

I was urged to answer the list of unbiased questions that were enclosed.

Some of them weren't easy, such as, "In the 1970s funds were cut off for development of the MX missile, causing our strategic defenses to become dangerously obsolete while the Soviets escalated their weapons build. Do you support continued U.S. efforts to modernize our strategic defenses by funding this weapons system?" I was instructed to check off one of three boxes: "yes," "no" or "undecided."

I had no problem with that one. But the next one was a mind-bender. "Should the U.S. continue research and development of a space-based missile defense system to give the United States protection we do not now have against a Soviet nuclear attack?"

I took a gamble, and entered "yes."

The question that followed also required tremendous concentration. It said: "Do you agree with the Democrats who say the Soviet/Cuban efforts to topple pro-West governments in Central America pose no direct threat to U.S. security?"

I tried to figure out what answer the president would want to hear, and on a hunch said "no."

By this time I was perspiring. Ideological tests always get my nervous.

"Should the United States continue providing support to people in Central America who are fighting for their independence from Soviet-backed Marxist?"

I put a big black X in the "yes" box so the president wouldn't miss it. Then came the question that made me think the president might



Buchwald

be considering me for the job as his Secretary of the Navy. "The Soviets have amassed the largest naval force in the world and have increased the number of submarines patrolling the U.S. coast. Should the U.S. Navy receive more funding to replace our aging sea force and build more Trident nuclear submarines?"

I called up a friend who works at the Pentagon for advice on how to answer the question.

"Oh," he said. "You got one of those Republican fund-raising letters too."

"What do you mean fund-raising? It says the president wants to personally know where I stand on the issues of the day. He probably wants to make me the new U.S. ambassador to Germany."

"If you read the letter closely you'll see it was sent out by the Republican Party and you're supposed to enclose your check with the answers."

"Are you trying to tell me the president isn't interested in my money?"

"He probably doesn't even know you sent the letter. And he may never know unless you send the Republicans a shopping check."

"I was hoping he was considering me for his new budget director," I admitted, "and the questions were just to see if I was a team player. Why did they write to me?"

"The Republicans probably bought your name for 5 cents from a credit card company."

"It's not fair to make someone answer a bunch of tough questions on national defense and then ask for money for the party."

He said. "It was either P.T. Barnum or Richard Vigerie who said, 'There's a sucker born every minute.'

"Just in case you're wrong and the president has been abouting a white South African was 'burnt' out of him in prison; any contradictions about whether his policies stemmed from ideology or personal friendship were likewise 'burnt off'; his private sail was 'burnt away,' destroyed, so that he makes no distinction any longer between the private and public self; there is a 'zone of death' in

him where his own humanity

"has been burnt off, where the grass will not grow," that makes him recognize the humanity "of the other guy."

He is an Afrikaner, one of that white ethnic group that created the modern, fundamentally racist state. His use of the Afrikaans language, with which that state is so inherently associated, is a source of both pride and humiliation to many of his white countrymen, it has often been said. He has turned what is uniquely theirs against them.

He is a traitor to this people, his elder brother, whom Breytenbach has called "my brother John Wayne," is a hero, a general in the South African army, commander of its anti-guerrilla unit. They see each other as dangerous enemies.

Breytenbach said, but he spoke of the "cement of affection" that persisted for a long time in his family despite the tensions. And yes, he said, he thinks and his brother still love each other.

"I think so, yes. Love is like language... You love some people no matter how horrible they may be, the way you love a language, however much it's been maimed."

Breytenbach went to France in 1961 with the expectation of returning soon to South Africa. Instead, he met and married Yolande Ngo Thi Hoang Lien, a Vietnamese-born French citizen.

"I am a traitor to this people, he said, "but I am an Afrikaner, one of that white ethnic group that created the modern, fundamentally racist state. His use of the Afrikaans language, with which that state is so inherently associated, is a source of both pride and humiliation to many of his white countrymen, it has often been said. He has turned what is uniquely theirs against them.

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Beyond the suffering, prison was a maiming, tainting experience, he said.

He hallucinated, he despaired, he broke. He was left with what he sometimes refers to as "the ruins of my mind," but he held on to his sanity.

"What is central is the fear of losing the sense of 'I' or of the 'self.' That is what sanity is. Because she is non-white, their marriage was a violation of South

Africa's Immorality Act. For years, along with his public stance against apartheid, he was a reason why his country would not permit his return.

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about... I had the strange experience of suddenly turning around and saying to myself, 'But who the hell do you think you are to be so concerned about what's happening to you?' I realized I had a very bloated opinion of myself. I think once you can turn around and see yourself in that light, realize that it's not all that important and let go of yourself... you survive in prison."

If he has a function now, he said, it is to "try to raise the tone of reflection about matters such as this — that is the real nature of politics of expediability, the real ethics of a person working within that system."

If he is not optimistic about South Africa's future, it is the near future that he is talking about. He seems certain that apartheid will be overthrown, saying, "Time, you may say, is black."

Whiles, despite the fact they hold the power, are in a sense on the sidelines, irrelevant to South Africa's future, he said. It will be determined by blacks.

"You can't blame a white South African for being entirely conditioned by what he grows up in. He's blind. One thing I'd like to get across to white people," he said, "is that we don't realize to what extent we ourselves are being blinded, diminished by the privileges that have been have foisted upon us, as it were."

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PEOPLE

Springsteen to Marry

LeRoy arranged the meeting. LeRoy called the next day for a dinner date. The rest is history.

The actor Jack Nicholson was set to begin shooting a film sequel to "Chinatown," in which he played the Los Angeles private eye Jake Gittes when Paramount Pictures stopped the project. The company had already spent \$1.5 million in pre-production costs on the film, "Two Jakes," with a screenplay by Robert Towne, who won an Academy Award for his script for "Chinatown." But Towne reportedly thought Roger Evans, who produced "Chinatown," was "miserable" as Nicholson's co-star and told the studio about his feeling. A spokesman for Paramount confirmed the movie had been shelved.

Jean-Luc Godard, the French film director, has asked his Italian distributors to stop showing his controversial film "Je vous salue Marie" (Hail Mary) in Rome, a French Catholic organization, Chretien-Medias, said. Godard, whose new film "Detective" was shown Friday at the Cannes film festival, announced his decision in a letter to Father Jean-Michel de Falco, head of the organization. Chretien-Medias quoted Godard as saying he wanted screenings stopped "in and around the heart of the Holy Father." Pope John Paul II has deplored the film, which has provoked protests from Catholics in Italy, France and Switzerland. The film, a modern version of the story of the virgin birth, portrays Mary as the teen-age daughter of a petrol station manager.

Robert Pollak, 30, a Czech-born artist, has finally received permission to film "The Serpentine" in London's Hyde Park. The Royal Parks Authority originally rejected the project, but the British arts minister, Lord Gowrie, intervened and urged that it be given the green light. "He considered it an acceptable form of art, although an unusual form," Gowrie's assistant, John Dowling, said. Pollak, who is hoping the floating bridge will resemble Claude Monet's waterlily paintings, hopes to launch the work on May 20 or 21 — for only half a day.

Confessions of an Albino Terrorist

By Kathleen Hendrix
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Breyten Breytenbach, South Africa's leading Afrikaner poet, was found guilty of terrorism in 1975 and served seven years of a nine-year sentence, much of it in solitary confinement, in Pretoria and Capetown maximum-security prisons, before being released in 1983.

Earlier in 1975, he had entered South Africa under a false identity from France (where he had been living as an expatriate), bearing with him a manifesto crafted by anti-apartheid militants in Europe.

Once in South Africa, he attempted to connect with underground contacts, realized he was under surveillance and tried to leave; he was then arrested. After his release from prison, he returned to France and immediately recorded his prison memoirs, or "confessions," in English, his second language, dictating them into a tape recorder, partly, he said later of that method, out of an obsessive need to talk.

"I called up a friend who works at the Pentagon for advice on how to answer the question.

"Oh," he said. "You got one of those Republican fund-raising letters too."

"What do you mean fund-raising? It says the president wants to personally know where I stand on the issues of the day. He probably wants to make me the new U.S. ambassador to Germany."

"If you read the letter closely you'll see it was sent out by the Republican Party and you're supposed to enclose your check with the answers."

"Are you trying to tell me the president isn't interested in my money?"

"He probably doesn't even know you sent the letter. And he may never know unless you send the Republicans a shopping check."

"I was hoping he was considering me for his new budget director," I admitted, "and the questions were just to see if I was a team player. Why did they write to me?"

"The Republicans probably bought your name for 5 cents from a credit card company."

"It's not fair to make someone answer a bunch of tough questions on national defense and then ask for money for the party."

He said. "It was either P.T. Barnum or Richard Vigerie who said, 'There's a sucker born every minute.'

"Just in case you're wrong and the president has been abouting a white South African was 'burnt' out of him in prison; any contradictions about whether his policies stemmed from ideology or personal friendship were likewise 'burnt off'; his private sail was 'burnt away,' destroyed, so that he makes no distinction any longer between the private and public self; there is a 'zone of death' in

him where his own humanity

"has been burnt off, where the grass will not grow," that makes him recognize the humanity "of the other guy."

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Washington Post

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